

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.04

November 12, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 69. 66

November 12, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 71. p.m. 73
Humidity 78. 82

2958 號五十二月九年寅甲

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

四拜禮 號二十月一拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EMDEN'S COMMANDER UNHURT.

NEPHEW OF KAISER AMONG THE PRISONERS.

Survivors to be Given all Honours of War.

CASUALTIES—200 KILLED AND 30 WOUNDED.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Emden's Captain and Kaiser's Nephew Prisoners.

Singapore, Nov. 11, 1.50 p.m.
It is officially announced that the captain of the Emden and a nephew of the Kaiser are prisoners and unwounded. The casualties number 200 killed and 30 wounded, who were taken off the stranded cruiser.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]
Honours of War to Emden Survivors.

Nov. 11, 4.10 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that the Captain of the Emden and Prince Franz Josef of Hohenzollern are both prisoners and are not wounded.

It is unofficially stated that the losses on the Emden are 200 killed and 30 wounded.

The Admiralty announces that all honours of war will be given the survivors. The Captain and officers will not be deprived of their awards.

Our Japanese Comrades.

Nov. 11, 12.55 a.m.

Earl Kitchener, in his speech at the Guildhall banquet, added:—"To Japan, whose sailors and soldiers have victoriously displayed their gallantry and fine military qualities side by side with our men, I wish to testify the admiration, respect and gratitude of their comrades in the British Army."

Allies Still Doing Well.

Nov. 11, 6 p.m.

A Paris communique states that fighting has continued the whole day long, with the same fierceness, and between the North Sea and Armentieres has become all the more violent since the opposing forces are both acting on the offensive.

The day on the whole has been marked by the defeat of the enemy's attack in considerable force south of Ypres, and appreciable progress of the French forces from Bixchoote and Ypres to Armentieres.

The British have energetically repulsed two German attacks.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Nov. 9, 1.30 p.m.

We have repulsed German attacks everywhere, and again taken up the offensive in the region of Dixmude and south-east of Ypres. We progressed at nearly all points. Fog rendered the operations difficult, especially between the Lys and the Oise.

Native circles in North Africa think Islam's interest is not in the cause.

The Russians continue their vigorous offensive on the whole of the front and have invaded German territory up to north-west of Kalisch.

Severe Fighting.

Paris, Nov. 11, 6 p.m.

Fighting continues with the same intensity between the sea and Armentieres. It is all the more violent because the opposing forces are both acting on the offensive.

The Germans made attacks in considerable numbers south of Ypres, but they met with no success. We made marked progress around Bixchoote, between Ypres and Armentieres, and in the region of Loivre, between Rheims and Berry-au-Bac.

The Allies' Fleet has destroyed Sidiabak and Koukale forts.

London.—At the Guildhall banquet, the new Lord Mayor, the British Ministers and the Allies' Ambassadors declared their unshakable faith in victory.

(Official Telegrams from French Government through Peking.)

British Inflict Heavy Losses.

Circular No. 67, dated Nov. 9, states:—

A vigorous action was fought between the sea and the region of Armentieres. The day has been marked by German attacks in considerable force south-east of Ypres and by perceptible progress of the Allies around Bixchoote and between Ypres and Armentieres. The Germans sustained heavy losses on the British front.

600 Germans Killed.

The enemy was energetically repulsed between La Bassée canal, the Oise and Woivre. In the Voies heavy fog stopped general operations.

The Germans encountered a new check south of the St. Marie Pass, where they abandoned between 500 and 800 killed. All their attacks failed and were repulsed with heavy losses.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Enemy's Attacks Again Repulsed.

Nov. 10, 5.50 p.m.

A communique says:—
Our troops have consolidated the results of the last few days along the greater part of the front from La Bassée to Woivre. It is noteworthy, moreover, that we have progressed in the region of Loivre, between Rheims and Berry-au-Bac. No change is reported from Loivre.

The enemy's attacks on the heights to the southward of the Col-de-Sainte-Marie and south-east of Tonnay have all been repulsed.

Germans Said to have Made Peace Proposals.

Nov. 10, 5.55 p.m.

The Morning Post publishes a message from its Rome correspondent to the effect that Germany, becoming alarmed at the Russian successes, has made preliminary offers of peace to Russia, who rejected them.

Recruiting Boom Recommences.

Nov. 10, 5.55 p.m.

The boom in recruiting has restarted. Two thousand men were enlisted in London yesterday. Seven thousand have been enlisted in Newcastle in three weeks. Permission to form a third Scottish battalion at Newcastle was only accorded on Friday and the battalion was completed by Monday. The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, with the sanction of the War Office, is asking householders for returns of members of households who are willing to enlist.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a Free Church demonstration in London, said he would shortly present the War Bill. "He was confident that the nation, though appealed to, would not quail. We are, he said, better able to afford it than our foes. He appealed to all Non-Conformist youth to answer the country's call."

Loyal Moslems.

Nov. 10, 7.35 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, expresses the Government's gratification on receipt of loyal messages from the Sultan and Moslems of Zanzibar, also from His Majesty's subjects in Cyprus and their denunciation of the action of Turkey.

Numerous British Subjects Detained by Turks.

Nov. 10, 7.35 p.m.

The British Consul at Basra has been released, but the Turks have detained eight British merchants and numbers of Indians.

Turkish Flanking Movement Repulsed.

Nov. 10, 7.35 p.m.

A communique from Petrograd reports:—
A fierce battle has taken place in the Kiprikey region. The Turks, evidently officered by Germans, endeavoured to envelop our flank, but were repulsed by night. We maintained all the positions we had won.

Russians Still Advancing Victoriously.

Nov. 10, 7.50 p.m.

A Petrograd communique says:—
The Russians have driven back the Germans, who fought stubbornly, to Lyck.

Our cavalry eastward of Neidenburg defeated the Germans defending the railway, captured a train and destroyed two bridges. The Russian cavalry have also compelled the German cavalry to retreat towards Kalisz.

The Russians on the road to Oracow have reached Miechow. We have also occupied Rzeszow, Dytow and Lisko.

His Majesty's Confidence.

Nov. 10, 10.5 p.m.

H.M. the King has telegraphed to Field Marshal Sir John French as follows:—

The splendid pluck, spirit and endurance of the troops in the desperate fighting against vastly superior forces fills me with admiration. I am confident of the final result of their noble efforts under your able command.

Military Despotism in Turkey.

Nov. 10, 10.5 p.m.

A White Paper issued to-night shows Great Britain's infinite patience in dealing with Turkey and makes it clear that Enver Pasha (leader of the Young Turk Party) and the Germans are responsible for the war, the best classes in Turkey being helpless in face of military despotism.

Still Violent Fighting in the North.

Nov. 11, 7.15 p.m.

An official Paris communique, issued this evening, says:—
The battle in the north continues with great violence. There is nothing noteworthy reported on the rest of the front.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

WELL-KNOWN DRAMATIST DEAD.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

London, Received Nov. 12.

The death is announced of Mr. Cecil Raleigh, the well-known dramatic author.

[The deceased was a son of Dr. J.K. Rowlands, of Monmouthshire, and assumed the name of Raleigh on joining the theatrical profession in 1880. Never having been to any public or private school, and having no trade, calling or profession; he went on the stage on the death of his father. He then took to journalism as dramatic critic and finally to writing plays himself, among them being such well-known pieces as "The Price of Peace," "The Great Millionaire," "The Best of Friends," "The Flood Tide," "The Sins of Society," "Marriages of Mayfair," "The Whip," "Sailed Orders," etc.]

WILL THE ZEPPELINS COME?

England's Preparations for Welcome.

German aeroplanes have flown over Paris and Antwerp, dropping bombs. And it is evident that our enemy is seeking to create a moral impression, apart from the chance of inflicting serious damage. It is, therefore, assumed that his aircraft will before long be seen over British territory, and the authorities, anticipating this, are to a great extent prepared to give aerial intruders a hot reception.

In an article in the Pall Mall Gazette, says a correspondent of that journal on August 7, it was shown that the larger aerial cruisers, operating from airship stations in Western Germany—they cannot undertake long voyages save from their stations and hydrogen supplies—could make a non-stop voyage to England, even as far as London, and back, with an hour or two to spare for the attack.

Germany will at the first opportunity that favours success undoubtedly send aircraft to England. It is, indeed, well known that this is her intention. Whether she will be content with trying to damage East Coast military and naval centres, or will boldly attack London, remains to be seen. London, to be noted, contains barracks, magazines, military stores and headquarters. But doubtless Germany's main intention would be to frighten us.

Now, what can a first-class airship do, and how can the attack be met?

Deducting airship casualties that do not appear to be based on mere rumour, Germany still possesses at least fourteen first-class airships, of which eight are long-range craft of the rigid type, Zeppelins and one Schute-Lanz. There is some reason to believe that secret and hurried building prior to the war has added five or six Zeppelins to this number. Of those destroyed one was a recent addition to the fleet, the Z. VIII.

The identity of the others is unknown over here, but it is certain that the craft still in being include the latest and most powerful Zeppelins, of which the following is a brief description:—
Gas capacity: 800,000 cubic feet. Length: 525 feet. Weight: 27 tons. Engines: 540 horsepower. Speed: 55 miles per hour. Armament: Machine guns. Ammunition carrying capacity: From two to four tons. (The engines are silenced.)

The crew carried usually numbers twenty to twenty-four. And this applies to all Germany's first-class airships. The three converted passenger airships carry a crew of eight and twenty-five passengers normally. The record number carried into the air was fifty-seven.

It will be impossible to mistake the German airships, when they come, for any other aircraft. They are conspicuous for their long cylindrical hulls of relatively small girth, and the closeness of the cars to the hulls.

The recorded height attained by this type was the 10,200 feet of the now defunct Z. VIII., but the usual height at which they travel is 5,000 to 6,000 feet, below which they are a fairly easy target for artillery.

If a raid on the British coast should be made it will certainly be by night; and for this purpose long nights with clear skies and little wind will be preferred. We may be sure that the raid will not be made at any time when the ground wind exceeds twenty miles per hour in any direction, for that would involve a longer duration of voyage than the Germans are likely to risk.

The bombs dropped by the airships are cylindrical in shape, and are filled with an explosive.

The later airships carry guns on top for defence against aeroplane attack, which have been used in practice; but it is understood that their use was responsible for the wrecking of a Zeppelin at Johannisthal last spring, owing to the ignition of balloon gas by the discharge of the gun.

For defence against airships high-angle guns are used, and the more powerful of these have a far greater vertical range than the height at which the Zeppelins are likely to travel, or at which they could be of much use. The guns are not fired vertically, however, but at a high angle, with the object of finding the enemy somewhere at the top of the high trajectory followed by the shell. It is, of course, the object of an airship to avoid artillery of this kind altogether; but so difficult is marksmanship, especially at night, that it is believed the risk run at anything more than 5,000 ft. is small.

England, fortunately, is provided with a considerable number of high-angle guns at certain vantage points, which need not here be specified. There is, however, a drawback to their use, for the shells of guns fired inland descend on our own territory, and are likely to do damage to friends.

The German airship captains are men of great experience, and few people in this country have any conception of their skill. Thus Herr Georg Hacker, one of Zeppelin's oldest navigators, has made over 700 voyages, covering a distance of 60,000 miles, of an aggregate duration of 1,750 hours.

Locusts on Increase in Luzon.

Locust swarms are again on the increase in central Luzon and the infestation has spread to Mindanao, according to official reports received recently. The insects have wrought so much damage to the sugar cane around Florida Blanca, Pampanga, that one planter who had expected to reap 15,000 piculs is now only assured of a 1,000 picul crop.—
Manila Bull. in.

Indian Railway Earnings.
The approximate gross earnings of the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways for the period, April 1 to September 19, 1914, are less by Rs. 39,52,730 than for the same period last year. At the close of the previous week the deficiency amounted to Rs. 24,14,000 and at the close of the week before to Rs. 12,14,000, so that the falling off in the railway earnings is steadily increasing.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The boom in recruiting has restarted at Home.

Between the North Sea and Armentieres the opposing forces are both acting on the offensive.

The enemy's attack in the region of Ypres has been marked by a considerable defeat.

The British troops have energetically repulsed two German attacks.

All the honours of war are to be given the survivors of the Emden; the Captain and officers will not be deprived of their awards.

The Russians have driven back the Germans to Lyck, and have also compelled the German cavalry to retreat towards Kalisz.

The Captain of the Emden and a nephew of the Kaiser who was on board have been taken prisoners; they were not wounded.

The British Consul at Basra has been released, but the Turks have detained eight merchants and a number of Indians.

The Rome correspondent of the Morning Post says Germany has made offers of peace to Russia, who has rejected them.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Sir John French his admiration at the splendid pluck, spirit and endurance of the troops.

A White Paper shows Britain's infinite patience with Turkey, and reveals the fact that the best classes in Turkey are helpless in face of military despotism.

Mr. Harcourt expresses the Government's gratification at the loyal messages of the Sultan and Moslems of Zanzibar and also of His Majesty's subjects in Cyprus.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

A notification regarding Britain's adoption of the Declaration of London is given to-day.

Last night's meeting of the Football Association is reported in this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 3 and log book on page 6.

General news and an account of how the Russian guards were cut up by Algerian troops appear on page 3.

A description of the experiences of two Standard Oil men in a brush with pirates on the Red River is given on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—3.15 p.m.

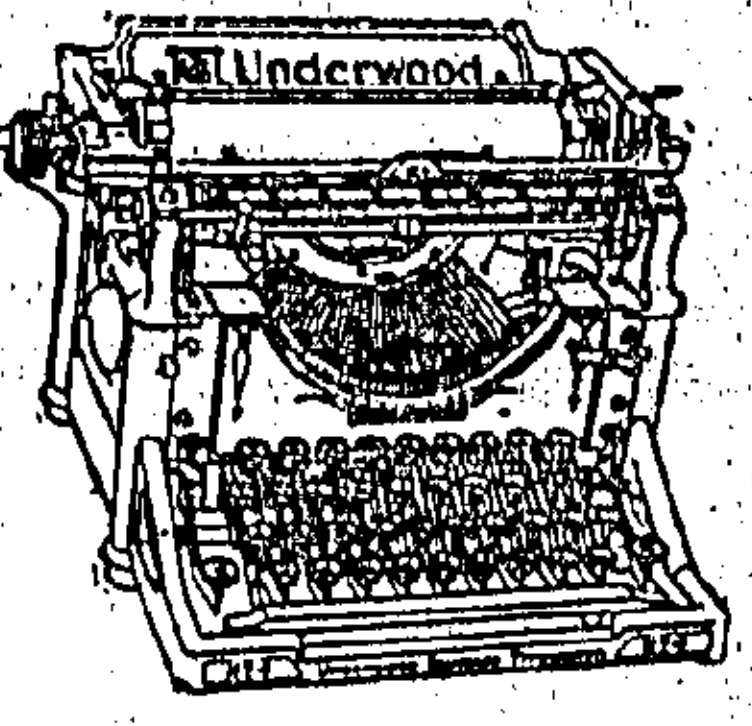
TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Lectures on "High and Low Temperatures" City Hall—5.15 p.m.
Saturday, November 14.
Hongkong A.D.C. at Theatre Royal, "Blue Bird."
Boy Scouts' Concert in Aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund.
Sunday, November 15.
Al Fresco Fete—R.C. Cathedral compound 9 p.m.
Saturday, November 21.
H.K. Jockey Club Extraordinary General Meeting.

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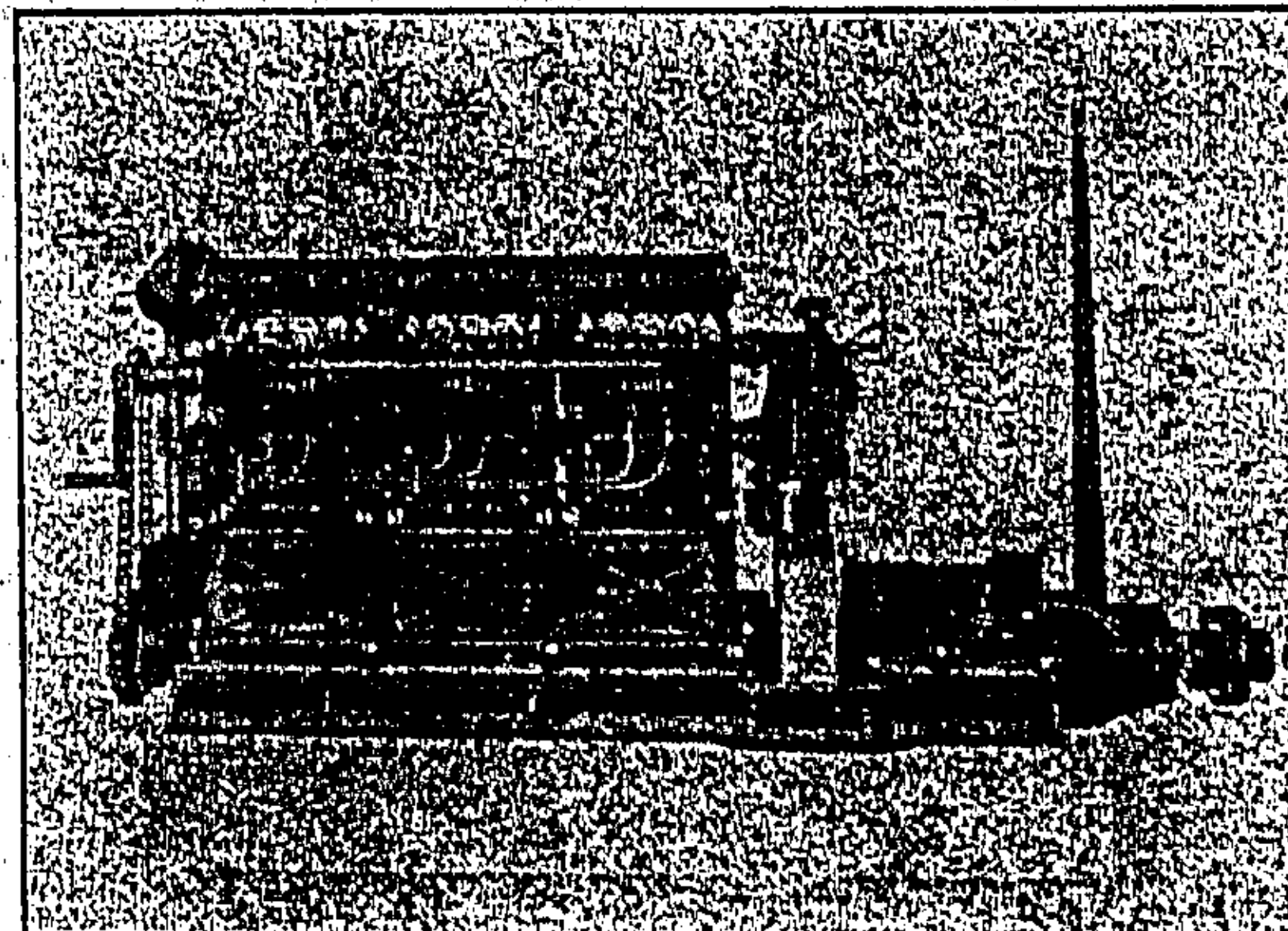
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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

National Fortitude.

One of the greatest surprises of the present war is the steadiness of the national nerve, and the calmness with which news of defeat or disaster is received. Mr. Lloyd George was quite right when he said that it matters little what happens to you, but it matters everything how you take it. The news of the sinking of three cruisers in the North Sea, the loss of a submarine, the internment of 1000 or so of our best fighting men, the reported loss of H.M.S. Moomouth, all these and other events have been taken with a mental poise which has been as exemplary as it has been extraordinary. All hearts are wrung by the terror and tragedy of this war, but our knees do not shake nor do our hands hang down. Every one recognises that there must be ebb and flow upon the field of battle. "The far flung battle line" is not an inflexible bar to the progress of an enemy.

Daily Press.

The End of the Emden.

In having to face the Australian cruiser Sydney, a superior ship in all respects, the Emden had little chance of escape. The fuller particulars of the action will be eagerly awaited. When forced into action the Germans appear to have gallantly fought the ship, and that fact in itself brings all the more credit to the Australian cruiser. The sporting instincts of the British people enable them to appreciate the good points of a foe, and an expression of satisfaction that the Emden has been accounted for is invariably followed by the hope that the Captain of the ship is among those who have been spared. The Koenigsberg is the cruiser that sunk the City of Winchester near Socotra and subsequently practically destroyed H.M.S. Pegasus at Zanzibar. Now, only the German ships which took part in the recent naval action off the coast of Chile remain in the Pacific Ocean—and even these may by this time have made their way into the Atlantic if, as the German reports represent, they suffered no serious damage in the engagement. In any case their flight from this side of the Pacific leaves the shipping routes absolutely free from menace, and this fact should speedily bring about a more prosperous state of trade in Asia.

China Mail.

The Capture of the Emden.

The announcement—now officially made—that the Emden's destructive career has at last been brought to a close has been received in Hongkong, as it will doubtless be received throughout the Empire, with feelings of much relief. The record of this German cruiser during the past three months has been such that she has had the eyes of the world upon her actions. For weeks she was a menace—perhaps also something akin to a nightmare—to British shipping East of Suez, particularly in the Bay of Bengal, where her depredations were conducted on quite a large scale. We believe that we are right in saying that within the space of three weeks this vessel accounted for fifteen or more British ships of large tonnage and of considerable value. British and French warships were early on the lookout for her but, in the most extraordinary way, she eluded them time and again. She had not only the advantage over most of the vessels pursuing her in speed, but it is believed that her commander was very familiar with the Bay of Bengal routes. Thus it was that the Emden baffled the most ardent and the most vigilant of her searchers and continued her depredations.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1914.

GENERAL NEWS.

For the Destitute French.
Mr. Leidore de Lara has given a concert at Claridge's Hotel in aid of the fund for the relief of the destitute wives and children of the Frenchmen in England called to the front, when he was assisted by the following distinguished artists: Sir Herbert Tree, Mrs. Kirby Lunn, Mr. Thomas Becchan, Miss Felice Lyne, M. Crabbe, Mlle. Romanitzka, Mlle. Gaby Deslys, Mr. Pilcer, Mr. Basil Hallam, Mr. Percy Pitt, Signor Bartholomy, Mr. Hubert Batt, Mr. Albert Violette, and Mr. A. E. Sammons. Mr. de Lara informs us the concert realised the handsome sum of 300 guineas, which amount he has handed over to Mme. de Copet, the wife of the French Consul.

The Archbishop of Madras.
The Archbishop of Madras is now restored to health. In a letter to his clergy and people written from Holland, he says: "I am grateful to you for the prayers which all of you have offered up to God during my serious illness when I thought that the moment to render account, also of your souls, was near, but by the grace of God I have been restored to health. Full of hope and joy I look forward to the day of my return in your midst, but it is impossible to make plans for the future at this time when Europe is involved in a terrible war, the extent of which no one can foresee."

Research in Burdwan.
Calcutta, 6th October.—An interesting discovery has been made by the Burdwan Birhum Research Society consisting of buildings and inscriptions containing valuable information relating to the history of the old Kingdom of Dhekun, mentioned in the works of the Dharma literature and the capital of Pratap Singh, mentioned in Ram Charita. Both capitals are in the midst of dense jungle penetrable only by elephants and about twenty miles distant from Durgapur Railway Station. The archaeological extension had to undergo considerable privations which, however, have been more than compensated for by the discoveries. It is believed that these buildings and inscriptions will make a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the eleventh century Kingdom, which was ruled over by a ruler of the Ghosh Dynasty.

Plague in Burma.
There were 142 deaths from plague in Burma during September, 1914, as compared with 324 in August and 476 in July last. The figures for these three months during the past four years have been:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
1911	582	256	161
1912	329	275	167
1913	408	2-8	257
1914	476	324	142

Mortality decreased in 12 localities, the most noteworthy decreases being in Pegu District from 29 deaths in August to 1 in September; in Bassein District from 16 to 6, in Henzada District from 21 to 8; in Myingmya District from 17 to 7, in Magway District from 30 to 5; in Rangoon Town from 138 to 66, and in Moulmein Town from 24 to 2. Pyawon and Thabon Districts, which had 2 deaths and 6 deaths respectively during August, reported no mortality in September. Increased mortality was reported in the Hanthawaddy District, which had 3 deaths in August and 4 in September, in Toungoo District with 8 and 12 deaths and in Bassein Town with 4 and 11 deaths respectively. Prome District (6 deaths) and Maubin District (3 deaths) were newly reinfected during the month.

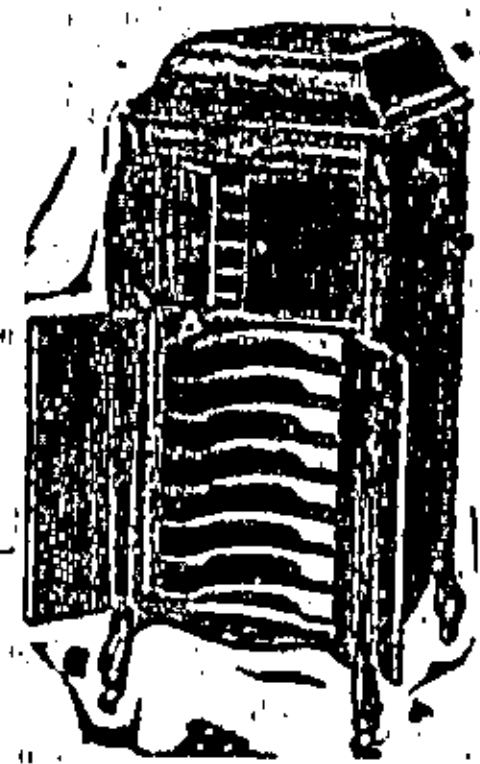
The Terrible Cossack.
The numbers of stories which could be told of Cossack exploits in the field is endless. There are numbers of cases in which Cossack horsemen have transfixed their lances horse and man together. A great proportion of the Russian cavalry is now being equipped with lances, owing to the enemy's evident fear of the Cossacks. The Germans are wearing hoods soaked with water over their helmets as a provision against swordcuts from the Cossacks, who are now consequently slashing the shoulders, and not the heads, of the Germans.—Reuter.

NOTICE

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WHEN KINGS SKIP OUT.

Monarchs who have been Compelled to Leave their Capitals Hurriedly.

The following interesting article is reproduced from Pearson's Weekly:—

It is not often that a king deserts his capital at the first hint of trouble, as was the case in regard to the Serbian monarch and his court on the expiry of the Austrian ultimatum the other day. The reason for this unusual step is, of course, to be found in the exposed position of Belgrade, which lies just across the Danube from Austro-Hungarian territory, where are strong forts that completely dominate it.

On the other hand, monarchs whose capitals have been threatened by invaders after warlike operations have actually begun, have not infrequently sought safety in flight, one notable instance during recent times happening in connection with the Boxer troubles in China.

The allied armies of the Powers had occupied Tientsin, after fierce fighting, and were preparing to march upon Peking, and similarly occupy it, and the Forbidden City, the residence of the Emperor, when news reached them that the latter had fled northward into the wilds of Mongolia, accompanied by his mother, the Dowager-Empress, and his entire Court.

This "exodus" took place on August 14, 1900, and the royal refugees did not return to Peking until January 7, 1902, when peace had been proclaimed and all the danger was at an end.

Perhaps the most dramatic royal flight recorded in modern history was that of the Empress-Eugenie from Paris during the evening of September 2, 1870. A cypher telegram was handed to her announcing the surrender at Sedan that afternoon of her husband, the Emperor Napoleon, together with his entire army, and poor Eugenie realised at once that directly the news became known an attack on the Tuilleries by the Paris populace was a foregone conclusion.

"Look, it's the Empress!" So, donning a long-hooded cloak and a heavy veil, and accompanied by four or five trusted members of her suite, she slipped out from a side gate of the palace, and made her way on foot to the railway station through streets filled with howling mobs, amongst whom rumours of the disaster had already begun to spread. Once she was within an ace of being discovered. The sharp eyes of a little street arab penetrated her disguise, and he cried out, "Voilà! L'Impératrice!" ("Look! It's the Empress!")

One of her male escorts, by the exercise of marvellous presence of mind, saved the situation. He coughed the loud, soundly two or three times, asking him how dared he cry out "Vive L'Impératrice! Long live the Empress!" at such a time, and the crowd applauded, saying that the peevish little monarchist ought to be birched. Afterwards the

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Model" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVE, DOUILLLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

"GRANDS MACASINS DU LOUVRE" of Paris. Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao, and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required. Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92. Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

youngster was able to explain between his sobs what he had really said, but by then Eugenie and her companions had disappeared in the throng, and eventually she got away from Paris altogether, and took refuge in England.

Hardly less dramatic was the flight of King Manuel from Lisbon on October 4, 1910. Only eight days previously he had received a magnificent welcome on the historic battlefield of Bu-aoo, where every regiment of his army defiled before him, and the assembled crowds cheered him vociferously. But quite other feelings were entertained towards him by the inhabitants of his capital, and when not only the army he had so lately reviewed, but the fleet also, turned against him, and started to bombard his palace, he was compelled to flee for his life. He embarked on his yacht for Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to England.

GALLANT GUARDS.

Flower of Prussian Army.

London, Oct. 4.

Details from Paris of the disaster to the Prussian Guards on September 26 show that the Guards included the regiment formerly commanded by the Crown Prince.

The brigade, taking advantage of a fog, advanced unperceived against the French lines, but they had not reckoned on the strength of the French entrenchments. When the sun came up and broke the mist, the French commander ordered his men to be silent until the word of command was given.

The Guards, deceived, crept on until a bugle sounded, followed by a volley, decimating the first line. Despite the officers' encouragement, the second line wavered. Then the Crown Prince's regiment, officered by the flower of the German aristocracy, charged one flank. They found themselves opposed to thorough, hot-headed men of the Bataillons de l'Afrique. The Guards offered an heroic resistance, but were unable to live in the withering fire of the French. Soon only a company remained, then they dwindled to a handful, and, finally, an aristocratic lieutenant, flourishing a revolver. A few seconds later and the Africans had completed their task.

The Guards' attack aimed at cutting the railway between Rheims and Verdun. They encountered French batteries near Souain. A regiment of the Death's Head Hussars threatened to enrobe the men at the guns.

The French, who say that the Hussars were a thousand metres away, quickly took out the horses. When they were 600 metres away the batteries were loaded. The Hussars continued their furious gallop. Then the guns fired. For a few seconds nothing was visible but black smoke; then the plain was seen dotted with black masses of struggling horses. The Prussian officers tried in vain to rally the men, but the batteries fired a second time and the Hussars fled.

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TO LET.—Ravenshill West, No. 3, Park Road; Tenois Court. Apply to DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor 25 Des Voeux Road Central; splendid situation. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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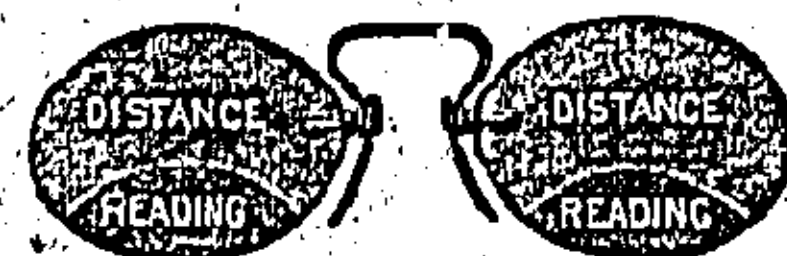
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Business Improving in Australia. Melbourne, October 3.—The favourable war news has had considerable influence on business. On the stock exchange there has been an appreciable advance in investment stocks. Broken Hill stocks are animated, and gold stocks have also improved. Advances from Sydney say that Lord Kitchener's statement has created optimism where before it did not exist, and has caused a noticeable improvement in business operations, particularly on the Stock Exchange, where gilt-edged securities have greatly improved.

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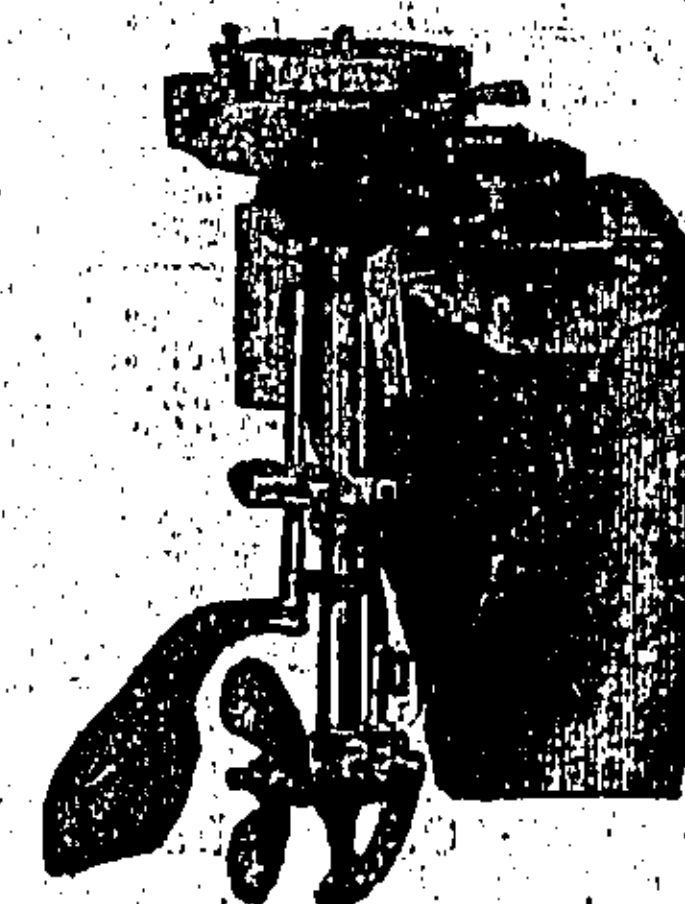
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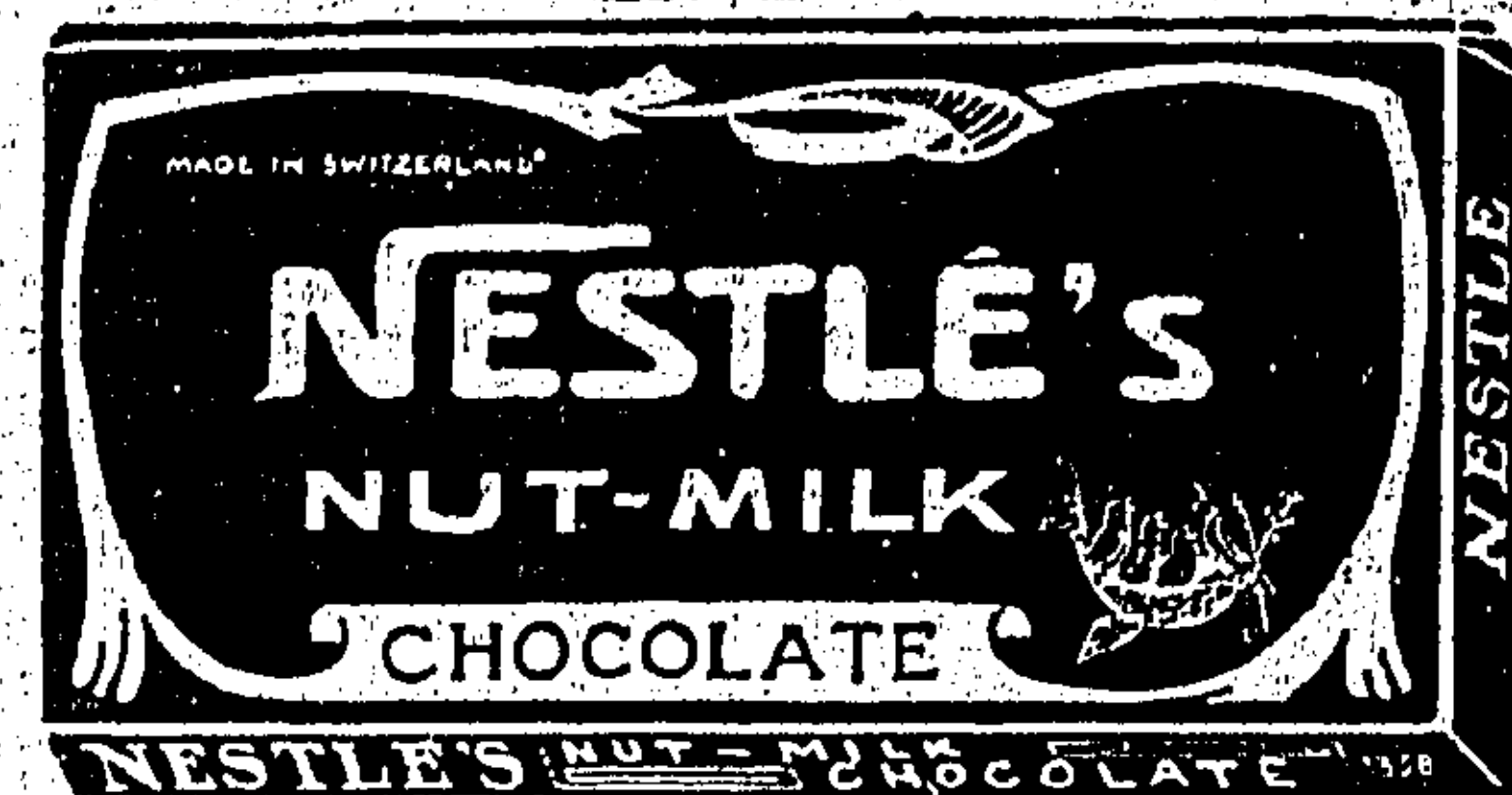


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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND ISLAM.

Mr. Asquith's worst enemies cannot accuse him of having minced matters in his big speech at the Mansion House on Monday—especially as regards Turkey. The Young Turk, of whom many people hoped so much, he sums up in a single pithy line, to the effect that "he has reproduced the vices without the vigour, or the versatility of the old régime." This gives us the position in the proverbial nutshell. New Turkey has proved every bit as corrupt, as untrustworthy and as tyrannous as the Turkey of our fathers' days, and is no less ready to persecute its weaker neighbours or its non-Mussulman subjects than of old. But the old Turkey mingled, to no little degree, strength and firmness of purpose with worse qualities; whereas the new country has consistently exhibited weakness. In addition, it has shown a decided tendency to disseminating revolt among the peaceable Mohammedan subjects of other countries; for there can be no doubt that Turkey shares with Germany the honour of having tied to set India by the ears.

In view of this last fact, Mr. Asquith's plain words about India will be welcomed throughout the British Empire, which, as he points out, contains millions of Mohammedan subjects. England, he shows, has no quarrel even with the Mohammedan subjects of the Sultan, leave alone with those under her own rule. Nor, to judge by Reuter's wire of a couple of days ago, have the Turks, as a people, any quarrel with England. So far from that, they have preferred to dissociate themselves from the action of their absurd Government.

For Turkey—or for Germany—to attempt to stir up strife among King George's Mussulman subjects is evidently going to be waste labour. Experience has taught most of us that men or races are not necessarily gullible because they happen to profess a different faith from our own. True, there are ignorant people and fanatics in every religious body, but their number becomes smaller every year, and even they are willing to listen to reason when the wiser men of their own way of thought speak. This has been proved many times in India; where one word from a sober-minded Mohammedan has undone a score of foolish utterances from religious enthusiasts who had allowed their tongues and imaginations to run away with them. The whole world is pretty well convinced, by this time, that the British Government stands for religious liberty, and that the conscientious beliefs of its people will always receive a proper amount of respect; and that, being the case, we may regard it as a safe prophecy that no attempt on the part of Turkey or her highly broad-minded and mercy-loving ally to unsettle the loyalty of Mussulman British subjects will meet with much success.

China and Conscription.

Conscription for China is a theme which has often been dilated upon, and though the impracticability of the idea has again and again been demonstrated, we notice that the Kungmingting party, or a branch thereof, has been endeavouring to bring the matter within the sphere of practical politics. This branch has offered a prize of \$1,000 to be given to the writer of the best essay on the adoption of the system in China, and it is intimated that this sum will go to the competitor who suggests "practical methods whereby conscription can be immediately adopted." The man who can do that will be a genius indeed, and will have well earned the \$1,000 if he should succeed. China numbers her male population in hundreds of millions, and even from the financial standpoint alone, China, in her present state, could not dream of raising a conscript army. The appeal issued by the branch contains the observation that none of the nations can exist in these days without resorting to conscription. That is news indeed. What about Britain? We seem to be doing very well to-day without it. The time may come, of course, when China will have to think of a reorganisation of her Army along lines approximating to conscription. But that time is assuredly not yet. In the meantime she may well turn her attention to more pressing questions than this.

The Late Mr. Cecil Raleigh. Reuter announces, this morning, the death of the well-known actor-dramatist, Mr. Cecil Raleigh. Most of Mr. Raleigh's plays were essentially of the "popular" order, owing, doubtless, to the influence of the melodrama-loving Mr. Sims, with whom much of his early work was done in collaboration. "The Derby Winner," in which he collaborated with the late Sir Augustus Harris, was rather a panorama than a play; a commercial speculation, in fact, into which Drury Lane agreed to put a fabulous amount of capital. As such it served its purpose, no doubt; for it certainly "drew" London. When he worked independently, however, Mr. Raleigh showed that he was capable of something better than productions of the "once on board the lugger" school; and, in his "Sign of Society," struck a distinctly good note. Indeed, in the opinion of some of the better-known critics at home, the play came quite near to being great, and was only marred by its author's tendency to "write down" to contemporary popular feeling.

Another "Literary" Death. Another literary man whose death has occurred recently, and whose will was published in yesterday's Telegraph, is Dr. William Aldis Wright, formerly Vice-Master of Trinity, Cambridge. As he was engaged on really important literary work for over fifty years, and contributed enormously to the world's general stock of knowledge on the subjects of mediaeval, Elizabethan and biblical literature, he could scarcely expect to be so well known as a Drury Lane playwright. In fact Reuter did not even trouble to wire the fact of his death to the Far East. To book-lovers, however, his name has been a household word for close upon half a century. Apart from occasional articles in the reviews he confined himself almost entirely to the editing of English classics; but his notes and criticisms thereon show him to have been original as well as deep in his thinking, and, by all accounts, it was nothing but his intense modesty that prompted him to stick to the examination of the works of others instead of launching out independently.

Historic Ikou With Army.

London, September 15.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says: "One of the most venerable ikons in Russia, representing a vision of the Virgin to the Russian saint Sergius Radonsky at the time of the overthrowing of the Tartar yoke, has arrived from Moscow at the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch at the front. It was received by the Grand Duke and his staff and a procession of clergy. This ikon has accompanied the Russian armies since the time of Alexis, father of Peter the Great."

Macao has not been backward in contributing its mite towards helping the sick and wounded. On Tuesday night, the proprietors of the "Animatografico Macao," Messrs. Chan and Silva, gave a benefit picture show, on behalf of "the heroes of the Allied forces now fighting in Europe for the general good of the world's civilisation." The entertainment was under distinguished patronage and the Municipal Council lent its aid. The company of the Allies in Hongkong will warmly appreciate this graceful act on the part of their Portuguese neighbours.

DAY BY DAY.

TO BEAR IS TO CONQUER CUR FATE.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 63; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive tomorrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 55 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.9-10d.

Lecture.

The public are reminded of the lecture on "High and Low Temperatures" which is to be given by Professor Robertson at the City Hall at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow.

Acting Appointment.

Mr. S. Morimoto, formerly agent of the T.K.K. in Hongkong, having been transferred to Yokohama, Mr. O. Wuriu, has been appointed acting agent here.

Alleged Over-Charging.

This morning at the Police Court, a charge was preferred against So Ka-Shau of charging more than the legally fixed prices, at his fruit stall, No. 38, in the Central Market. The defendant was remanded in bail of \$50 until Saturday morning.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Ministering Children's League (for cot in Netherby's Hospital), \$125; To Tsai (London Mission Chinese) Church \$65.

Woman Gagged.

This morning two men forced open the door of a house in Mon Kok village. One was armed with a sword and on a woman crying out for help, they threatened her. One man bound and gagged her. They ransacked the house and absconded with a pair of bangles, several articles of clothing and \$10 in money.

Nankin's Cargo.

The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Nankin recently included 4,487 half-chests of tea, 1,000 bales of hemp, 3,182 bales of cane, 3,183 rolls of mats and 825 cases of cane pins for London; 310 bales of waste silk for Manchester; 305 rolls of mats for Amsterdam; and 807 half-chests of tea for Havre.

The New Lord Mayor.

The New Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Johnston, represents the Ward of Aldersgate, and has been a member of the Corporation for just fourteen years. He served the office of Sheriff in the Coronation year of King George, and received the honour of knighthood in commemoration of that event. Moreover, he was honoured with a special invitation to witness the solemnity at the Abbey, and in other ways was brought into intimate association with the Crown during his twelve months of office.

Bijou Theatre.

There was a good attendance at the Bijou Theatre last night, when a new programme was entered upon. The list of films included Pathé's Animated Cartoons and American Gazette, and a beautiful and instructive series illustrative of water-bird life; also three excellent comedies: "Jim's Ducky Sweetheart," which kept the spectators in an unending laugh; "A Four-handed Game," and a new and decidedly original Wiffles story, "The Looking Glass Man," in which the hero M. Prince acts as his own double.

For the Wounded of the Allied Forces.

Macao has not been backward in contributing its mite towards helping the sick and wounded. On Tuesday night, the proprietors of the "Animatografico Macao," Messrs. Chan and Silva, gave a benefit picture show, on behalf of "the heroes of the Allied forces now fighting in Europe for the general good of the world's civilisation." The entertainment was under distinguished patronage and the Municipal Council lent its aid. The company of the Allies in Hongkong will warmly appreciate this graceful act on the part of their Portuguese neighbours.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE EMDEN'S LAST STAND.

Germany Feeling the Russian Pressure.

When we spoke yesterday of the Emden's having died fighting we had only before us the scantiest details of the engagement with the Sydney. A late wire which came through in the afternoon told how, though trapped beyond the possibility of escape, the German cruiser refused to give in, and the fight continued until she was piled up on the reef, her hull burst out. The figures given of the losses sustained—200 out of a complement of 300—reveal the extent of the great sacrifice made in the little cruiser's last stand, and we as Britishers, who can always admire a fight to the finish, in spite of great odds against the defenders, can well afford to doff our caps in memory of brave loss who fought like the officers and men of the Emden did. We have sufficient sentiment, too, to feel a degree of gladness that the Commander of the craft is among those who have escaped unhurt. He is a man among men, and long after the war is ended his name will be revered by all who have known of his deeds.

Sydney and Emden Compared.

That the Emden escaped her pursuers for so long a period is, as is well-known, largely due to her fine turn of speed; and it was a happy circumstance for us that the Sydney was available to run her to ground. This boat, which is a unit of the Australian Navy proper, is a newer, and in many respects, a finer craft than the Emden. She was launched in 1912, and is of the Town type of cruiser, though she exhibits an increase in size and improvement in design over the preceding vessels of this class. Her tonnage is 5,250 and her design speed is 25 knots, while her armament consists of eight 6-inch, four 3-pounder and four machine guns. The Emden was three years older than the vessel which sealed her fate, while her tonnage was considerably less—3,544. Her armament comprised twelve 3-inch and eight smaller guns, while, like the Sydney, she had two submerged torpedo tubes. She was of the same designed speed as the latter, her best known record being 25.1 knots. It will thus be seen that the boats were fairly well matched, what advantage there was being in favour of the Sydney.

The Peace Talk.

We referred yesterday to the fine work the Russians are doing against the Austrians. The latest wires to hand show that they are meeting with equal success in their operations against the troops of the Kaiser, both in East Prussia and along the frontier of Poland. So serious is the pressure becoming that there is a definite statement from Rome that Germany has already made peace overtures to the Russians, who, very naturally, have promptly turned them down. This is no time for peace, save it be for Germany to admit defeat and throw herself on the mercy of her antagonists. It is at this precise moment, in fact, that the advance of the Russians is of supreme importance and significance to the Allies. Every day the Czar's forces progress does the plight of Germany grow in seriousness, for it is a certainty that the invasion of Germany from the east must eventually result in troops being withdrawn from Belgium and France to check the oncoming Russians. Then it will be that we can strike the decisive blow which may bring the Kaiser to his senses. It pays us to allow matters to develop on present lines; that, indeed, is the only wise policy for us to pursue. And talk of peace at this juncture is nothing more than so much foolish waste of breath.

A Problem.

A man charged at Newport, Monmouthshire, with being an unregistered alien enemy, raised the defence that he was a British subject, born in Heligoland before that island was made over to Germany. The magistrates placed the case in the hands of the military authorities for the purpose of solving the problem involved.

THE RED RIVER PIACY.

Full Details of the Experiences of Two Standard Oil Men.

We have now received full details of the recent piracy on the Red River, in which two members of the Standard Oil Company's staff were injured.

It appears that at about 7.30, on the morning of October 18, Mr. Tyson and Mr. W. L. Marshall, who were asleep on board a boat en route from Ching Shui, where it had been engaged, to the mouth of the Hong Shui River—at this precise time about 70 li from 'Lien Kong—were awakened by shots from the bank. It was a cloudy morning and scarcely light, but the occupants of the boat readily learned that there were a number of men on the bank with guns and that the boat had already been run so near to the shore that in an instant it grounded and left them in an impossible position for defence.

The two men on the boat were exposed to fire from a steep sloping bank, while the pirates were stationed about 50 yards away and protected by boulders, behind which they crouched and from which position they fired on the boat as fast as they could without exposing themselves to any extent. There was only available on the boat one rifle of small calibre that could be used for this kind of work, as the distance was great and the necessity for good aim too important, due to the pirates' position behind the rocks, for the revolvers and a shot gun on board to be of any use. However, Mr. Tyson and Mr. Marshall endeavoured for a time to defend themselves, thinking that they might pick off one or two and perhaps frighten the rest of the pirates. They soon discovered that it would be simply suicide to keep this up longer, as the bullets were coming through the boat from all sides, several scarcely missing the heads of the men on board, while one grazed Mr. Tyson's arm.

The pirates possessed good German rifles, cartridge belts and uniforms, and this, together with the fact that they could shoot fairly well, tended to show that they were soldiers, or at least deserters.

About this time one of the bullets came through the boat and hit Mr. Marshall on the ankle, and, seeing that further resistance would only lead to their being killed, the occupants of the boat notified that they would cease firing if they did the same. About six of them, with guns, then came from the rock shelters and ordered Mr. Marshall and Mr. Tyson ashore, covering them with their guns all the time. Two of them ran the boat and carried off what they desired and emptied that for which they had no use either into the boat bottom or into the river. To aid them in their search they forced a Chinese lecturer on board with Messrs. Marshall and Tyson to also enter the boat and open up things.

Having taken all they desired and being unable to find the \$3,000 or \$4,000 which they claimed they had heard was being carried on the boat, the two pirates returned to the shore and after turning over their booty to some small boy companions proceeded to take shots at Mr. Marshall and Mr. Tyson, all the time demanding to know where the money was and threatening to shoot them if they did not tell them—at first with blank shells and then finally with the real thing. In the meantime the rest of the pirates, with the exception of the one who stood by fingering the shot gun from the boat, which was loaded, had disappeared. One shot hit Mr. Tyson in the arm and another passed between Mr. Marshall's arm and body.

Grasping the chance when the two pirates were reloading, Mr. Marshall, who was close to the water, made a dash and dived into the river, choosing rather to take his chance with the rapids below than to stand and be shot at, swimming under water until he calculated that the boat was between him and the point on shore where the pirates were standing. One of them rushed to the bank to fire, but the pirates must by this time have realised that there

DISOBEDIENT LASCARS.

Sent to Gaol for Refusing Orders

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., fifty-two lascars of the s.s. Monmouthshire were charged with refusing to obey the orders of the master to return to work, thereby delaying the departure of the vessel.

F. G. P. Eccleston, master, said that, yesterday morning, the men refused to go to sea in the ship. The crew came off and told him that they would not go to sea in the ship, adding that they were afraid. The first defendant said he was willing to go back.

With the exception of eleven of the defendants, all refused to go back to the ship. Twelve were discharged and the remainder were sent to gaol for six weeks with hard labour and each ordered to pay the gaol charges out of the wages they were due.

was no money on the boat, for after a few more shots at both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Tyson the two pirates mentioned rapidly disappeared up the bank in the direction of the rest. Mr. Tyson then got aboard the boat and Mr. Marshall was picked up as the boat passed him.

Fortunately, the little medicine chest on board was not taken by the pirates and Mr. Marshall bandaged up Mr. Tyson's arm, which was bleeding freely, and made a tourniquet by means of a rag and a piece of stick, and then bandaged up his own ankle. Despite the tourniquet, however, Mr. Tyson's arm bled continually and this caused them both much worry, as they knew it would take at least three days to reach Wuchow. The boatmen, now having no fear of either, on account of the condition the latter were in, took their time and sat and smoked for long periods instead of rowing and reaching Tsien Kong as soon as possible. They also notified that they would only go as far as Tsien Kong, since there was no money left with which to pay them. After three or four hours, Tsien Kong was reached and the Chinese lecturer on board sent a telegram in Chinese to Wuchow for a doctor. After much delay, a local official furnished the wounded men with \$20 and twelve soldiers for use as far as Lai Pin—90 li distant—where there was another district official. Here the injured men were obliged to stop all night, and the local official furnished them with 20 soldiers to escort them to the mouth of the river.

At about 12 a.m. on the 19th they reached the mouth of the river, where the motor boat Boston was awaiting them, and that night they reached Moysuen, where they stopped until next morning. The Wing Nao motor boat passed them about 10 o'clock next morning and, to make better speed, they had her to tow them to Kowchow, where they arrived at about 1.30 and met Mr. Gallagher and the two doctors, who had made all haste from Wuchow and were on the point of proceeding further. Since neither of the sufferers had any fever and Mr. Tyson's arm had stopped bleeding by this time, they waited until Wuchow was reached, on the 21st, when Mr. Tyson's arm was dressed and the bullet taken from Mr. Marshall's ankle.

The gentlemen pirated believe that the boat people were in league with the pirates at the mouth of the Hong Shui River, and they advised the soldiers to report them to the official on their return, which they promised to do. The pirates, know who Mr. Marshall and Mr. Tyson were and what they possessed, and it is the latter's belief that they followed them from Ching Shui and at night proceeded ahead of them to the point in the river where the attack took place.

The articles lost in the piracy included 30 pieces of clothing, a rifle, a shot gun, four revolvers, a watch and chain, cameras and \$150 in money, all of the total value of \$868.

THE WAR.

Britain and the Declaration of London.

The following notification appeared in a Gazette Extraordinary issued last evening:—

It is hereby notified that by an Order-in-Council bearing date the 29th day of October, 1914, His Majesty the King has been pleased to command that the Order-in-Council bearing date the 20th day of August, 1914, adopting the provisions of the Declaration of London with certain modifications shall be repealed and that the Declaration of London shall be followed throughout the British Empire during the continuance of hostilities with Germany and Austria-Hungary, subject to the following modifications:—

Firstly.—That the lists of absolute and conditional contraband contained in Articles 22 and 24 of the said Declaration and the lists submitted thereto contained in Notification No. 358 published in a Gazette Extraordinary on September 16, 1914, be substituted by the following:—

- Schedule.**
- Absolute Contraband.**
1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts;
 2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts;
 3. Power and explosive speciality prepared for use in war;
 4. Sulphuric Acid;
 5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts;
 6. Range finders and their distinctive component parts;
 7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character;
 8. Saddle draught and pack animals suitable for use in war;
 9. All kinds of harness of a distinctly military character;
 10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts;
 11. Armour plates;
 12. Bismutite, iron ore and hematite pig iron;
 13. Iron pyrites;
 14. Nickel ore and nickel;
 15. Ferrocchrome and chrome ore;
 16. Copper unwrought;
 17. Lead, pig, sheet or pipe;
 18. Aluminium;
 19. Ferro-silicon;
 20. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same;
 21. Warships including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on vessels of war;
 22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds and their component parts together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft;
 23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts;
 24. Motor tyres, rubber;
 25. Mineral oils and motor spirit except lubricating oil;
 26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture of and repair of arms or war material for use on land and sea.

Schedule II.

- Conditional Contraband.**
1. Food-stuff;
 2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals;
 3. Clothing fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes suitable for use in war;
 4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion paper money;
 5. Vehicles of all kinds other than motor vehicles available for use in war and their component parts;
 6. Vessels craft and boats of all kinds floating docks parts of docks and their component parts;
 7. Railway materials both fixed and rolling stock and materials for telegraphs wireless telegraphs and telephones;
 8. Fuel other than mineral oils, Lubricants;
 9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war;
 10. Sulphur;
 11. Glycerine;
 12. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials;
 13. Harness and saddlery;
 14. Hides of all kinds dry and wet pigskins raw or dressed

ACTION WHICH FAILED.

Genuineness of a Deposit Note Doubtful.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazard, Lenn Lai-sing, 26, Temple Street, Yaumati, described as a contractor, sued Boay Woon-tong, 83, Bonham Strand East, trader; Boay Yew-gow, 174, Wing Lok Street, and Wong Sa-yung, 55, Bonham Strand East, trader; claiming the sum of \$900, balance of a sum of \$1,000 alleged to have been deposited with the Kwong Cheung Ying Firm, of which the defendants were partners.

Mr. Crowther Smith appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, defended.

Mr. Crowther Smith said the defendant firm had ceased to carry on business some months ago, and the defendants were sued as partners at the time when the cause of action arose.

His Lordship enquired whether the question he was to try was one of partnership or not.

Mr. Agassiz said the first defendant denied that he was a partner, but the main defence was that the deposit note was in fact made by the firm at all.

His Lordship:—You mean they are forgeries?

Mr. Agassiz said he did not know how they came into existence, but they did not bear the chop of the firm and he would call people, the sole managers of the firm, to prove that they never made the note.

Mr. Smith:—There are three chops which I say are the firm's chops.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship gave judgment for the defendants and ordered the deposit note to be impounded.

Notorious Borneo Outlaw Killed.

Says the *North Borneo Herald*:—We learn that Lajun, the Borneo outlaw who instigated the affair in the Temasuk which led to the death of Mr. Skene Keith, has been killed near Kota Belud; he was found asleep and speared by a Bajau of the district. He was found to have been recently wounded by some person so far unknown.

leather undressed or dressed suitable for saddlery harness or harness or military boots.

15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Secondly.—That a neutral vessel with papers indicating a neutral destination which notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers proceeds to an enemy port shall be liable to capture and condemnation if encountered before the end of the next voyage.

Thirdly.—That the destination referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall in addition to the presumptions laid down in Article 34 be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of an enemy State.

Fourthly.—That notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned to or for the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee or if they show the consignee is in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

Fifthly.—That in cases covered by the preceding paragraphs it shall lie upon owners of the goods to prove their destination to be innocent. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the enemy Government is drawing supplies for armed forces from or through a neutral country he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country Article 35 of the said Declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the *London Gazette* and operate until withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force a vessel carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

11th November, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Some Interesting Cases.

His Lordship the Chief Justice sat this morning in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction and had the following cases before him:—

Filing Proofs.

An interesting point was raised by Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, as to when proofs of debt ought to be filed to allow of the creditor appearing at the first meeting of creditors. The cases concerned the bankruptcy proceedings of the Kwong Mow and Kwan Yick firms.

The Official Receiver, Mr. E. V. Carmichael, said that the meeting of creditors in these two cases had been held yesterday and they resulted in a unanimous vote for the adjudication and appointment of Mr. Chan Yung-chai as trustee. Three-quarters of an hour before the meeting, he told his clerk that he could not take any more proofs of debt. At 10.15, ten proofs, amounting to about eighty thousand dollars, were brought into the office and his clerk said they could not be taken. He understood that Mr. Mason had raised the point and had two affidavits placed upon the file. Supposing those debts had been admitted and the creditors had been admitted to the meeting, their vote would not have affected the majority.

Mr. Mason said that the point which he wished to raise was whether the Official Receiver had any power to refuse proofs before a meeting, and there was also another point he wished to raise, as to whether the meeting had been duly called. He pointed out that the notice convening the meeting had been published in the Government Gazette of last Friday.

It was published on Friday but the copies were not delivered until Saturday. Sunday was a day non and so was Monday. Tuesday had been a clear day, and the meeting had been held on Wednesday. He submitted that the meeting had not been properly called and could not have been properly held until today. The second point, as to whether the Official Receiver had power to receive proofs at any time before the meeting, led him to point out that at home the proofs had to be filed twenty-four hours before the meeting was held. There was no rule in this Colony, and the English rule had not yet been applied. All that was necessary to prove the debt was to put in an affidavit verifying it. In this Colony there was no mention of time in which it was to be done, and the notice which the Official Receiver sent out said "to be entitled to vote, the proof of debt must be lodged with me before the meeting." He submitted that here the practice was to allow the debt to be proved any time up to the meeting.

His Lordship:—It is an inconvenient method. Mr. Mason:—Understand it has been the practice in the Colony for many years and I believe there are many cases in which solicitors have been allowed to sit in meeting with their proxies and the debts being proved below. I am asking your Lordship to declare that the resolution passed at yesterday's meeting be of no effect, and there should be another. We wish to have a European trustee or at least one to work with the trustee appointed.

His Lordship (to the Official Receiver):—I am not sure that you have power to refuse the proofs. The Official Receiver replied that in a case such as this it would be ridiculous if he had not. The last lot of proofs in this bankruptcy took him four or five hours to go through.

His Lordship thought that the form of notice should be amended. The Official Receiver pointed out that even if these creditors had voted, they would not have affected the majority.

His Lordship pointed out that the creditors had other powers besides voting. They were able to speak, and by so doing might have influenced other of the creditors.

Mr. Crowe appeared for creditors whose proofs had been rejected, and pointed out that the meeting was held at such a time when his clients were unable to

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BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

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£13,833,482

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H. S. PLAYFAIR, Local Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios.

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well-known collector Mr. LA VON-KEE).

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday & Saturday the 20th & 21st, November, 1914,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,

Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kangxi to Towkwang Periods.

Comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc.

Sang-de-bouff Vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming)

Old Gold Inlaid Bronzes (Ming)

Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff Bottles

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Blackwood Screens with Blue and White and 5-coloured Kangxi

and Kienlung Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain Pictures inlaid in

Wood, etc.

A Few Pieces of Finely Carved Szechow Redwood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the 18th November, 1914.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

come before his Lordship and have the matter straightened. By the time that was done the meeting would have been held.

His Lordship thought that until a time-limit was fixed there was nothing to prevent proofs being filed right up to the last moment before the meeting. He would not make an order with respect to this meeting until he had given the Official Receiver time to consider the proofs. In connection with the point raised by Mr. Crowe he would give a decision when the case came before him again.

Small Cases.

In the case of the Yuen On, an adjourned hearing of the application for the rescission of a receiving order was granted on the application of the Official Receiver.

The following cases were also dealt with:—Foo Yuen, an adjourned hearing petition, further adjourned; the Chi Wo Company, receiving order granted; Siu Yuen Fui, interim receiving order; Shun On Wo, receiving order.

Alleged Fraudulent Preference. In the case of Fung Yuen, Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harrison, continued his application for a rescission of the receiving order.

Mr. Shenton said that the Official Receiver opposed the application, last week, on the grounds that his Lordship had no jurisdiction, and secondly that even if his Lordship had, which the Official Receiver did not admit, his Lordship would

not make the rescission because there had been a fraudulent preference.

The Official Receiver said that he did not admit there had been fraudulent preference; he was not pressing the matter. His Lordship reserved his decision.

Money Stolen.

Mr. J. Buchanan, of the Wyndham Hotel, has had stolen from his room \$20 in money, according to a report made to the police.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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SATURDAY,

the 14th November, 1914, com-

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Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Superior Wool-

len & Tweed Suit Lengths &

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A Quantity of Gents' Boots &

Shoes, Leggings, etc., etc.

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WANTED—2 or 3 furnished or unfurnished housekeeping rooms, close to Navy Dock Yard. Must be reasonable rental. Send particulars to "P. B." Room 3, Grand Hotel.

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EVERY
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HE'D HAVE TO GET UNDER "

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPERESS OF ASIA" via Atlantic Port, 271.10.
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"MONTEAGLE" Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

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Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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Regular Service Between

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

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TAIWAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said. **Yasaka Maru** Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000 {WEDNES., 18th Nov., at 10 a.m.
Miyasaka Maru Capt. Toranaka T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama. **Sado Maru** Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.
Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 {TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane. **Hitachi Maru** Capt. Sato T. 16,000 {FRI., 20th Nov. at noon.
Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.

CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang, and Rangoon. **Hakata Maru** Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500 {THURS., 12th Nov.
Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 12,500 {WEDNES., 4th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. **Tango Maru** Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 20th Nov. at 5 p.m.
Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500 {SUNDAY, 29th Nov.

SHANGHAI and Kobe. **Kitano Maru** Capt. Cope T. 16,000 {MON., 23rd Nov. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kushima	20,000 "	2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	1st March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	15th Nov. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinkiang	15th Nov. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chingling	17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & T'SIN	Huichow	19th Nov. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 12th Nov., 1914.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Will sail on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjimanoeck	...	...	SHANGHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tjibodas	...	...	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	2nd half Nov.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tjilawong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjitaroen	JAVA	1st half Dec.	SHANGHAI	1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " " " " " £68.

" " " " " " £45.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	28th Nov.	14th Nov., 11 a.m.
St. Albans	28th Nov.	18th Dec., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving

Halching ... | W. O. Passmore. | TUES., 17th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haitan ... | J. W. Evans ... | SATUR., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Halyang ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | SATUR., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.

(not calling at Swatow)

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun ... | A. H. Stewart ... | SUN., 15th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Haimun ... | A. H. Stewart ... | WED., 18th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Bombay Port Trust.

At a meeting of the Trustees held on October 6, 1914, the following note on the revenue receipts for the half year ended September 30, 1914, was submitted:—In preparing the Budget for 1914-15, the Trustees took into account the over-stock of certain articles of trade and the failure of rains in parts of Northern India, as also the probable effect of the opening of the Alexandra Dock and the Port Trust Railway, and estimated for a gross revenue under all heads, (excluding Special Receipts), of Rs. 1,11,08,780 an increase of Rs. 14,40,271 as compared with the actual receipts for the calendar year 1913. These estimates as compared with the actual receipts for 1913-14 show an increase of Rs. 12,28,976 of which Rs. 9,69,000 was for the receipts from Port Trust Railway. The Port Trust Railway has not yet been brought into operation and has therefore not contributed to the revenue; taking this into consideration, the receipts from other sources for the four months ending 31st July last far more than justified the Trustees' expectations, as the revenue up to that date (excluding receipts from interest and miscellaneous and pilotage department) showed an increase of Rs. 3,35,826 as compared with the corresponding period last year. The subsequent outbreak of war on the continent has distressed trade severely and a considerable decrease in the revenue must inevitably be expected during the remaining eight months of 1914-15, though the loss of revenue will to a certain extent be made up by the earnings derived from the occupation of the docks for Government purposes in connection with the Expeditionary Forces. Under other properties there was practically no fluctuation as compared with 1913-14. The falling off on account of wharfe fees is amply made up in receipts from shed rents owing to the new grain shed at Mazagon being made available for trade, and from rents from the new dock labourers' quarters.

Singapore-Borneo Steamer Service.

At a committee meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce held on September 23, the Secretary read, and was instructed to publish in the minutes, the following letter received from the Government Secretary of B.N. Borneo, viz:—"When the North German Lloyd steamers suddenly left the Singapore-Borneo run, and thereby caused a stoppage of all communication, the Government telegraphed at once to their agents, Messrs. Guthrie and Co., to endeavour to arrange with another Steamship Company to take up the run as soon as possible. Messrs. Guthrie and Co., aided by the influence of the Straits Government, whose assistance had also been requested, were able to arrange with the Straits Steamship Company to take up the business. The Straits Steamship Company have now arranged to run regularly between Singapore and Borneo ports, and vice versa, and the Government has promised them all possible support, and the company have informed Messrs. Guthrie and Co. that they hope shortly to arrange a regular weekly service with scheduled dates of arrival and departure. I am therefore directed by His Excellency the Governor to request you to pass this information to all the members of your Chamber, and His Excellency trusts that they will give their support to the Straits Steamship Company. The company have now reduced their rates of freight, etc., to the level of those formerly charged by the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, but Government hope that later it will be possible to arrange for a further reduction; this at the moment is hardly possible, in view of the fact that at present, and for some time to come, there will be little return freight to Singapore, and added to this, the taking of deck passengers to Singapore is prohibited."

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Sat., 14th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & P'ang	Hopsang	Mon., 16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Thur., 26th Nov. at d'light
S'HAU, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sat., 28th Nov. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	24th Dec.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'ILE		
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON, FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

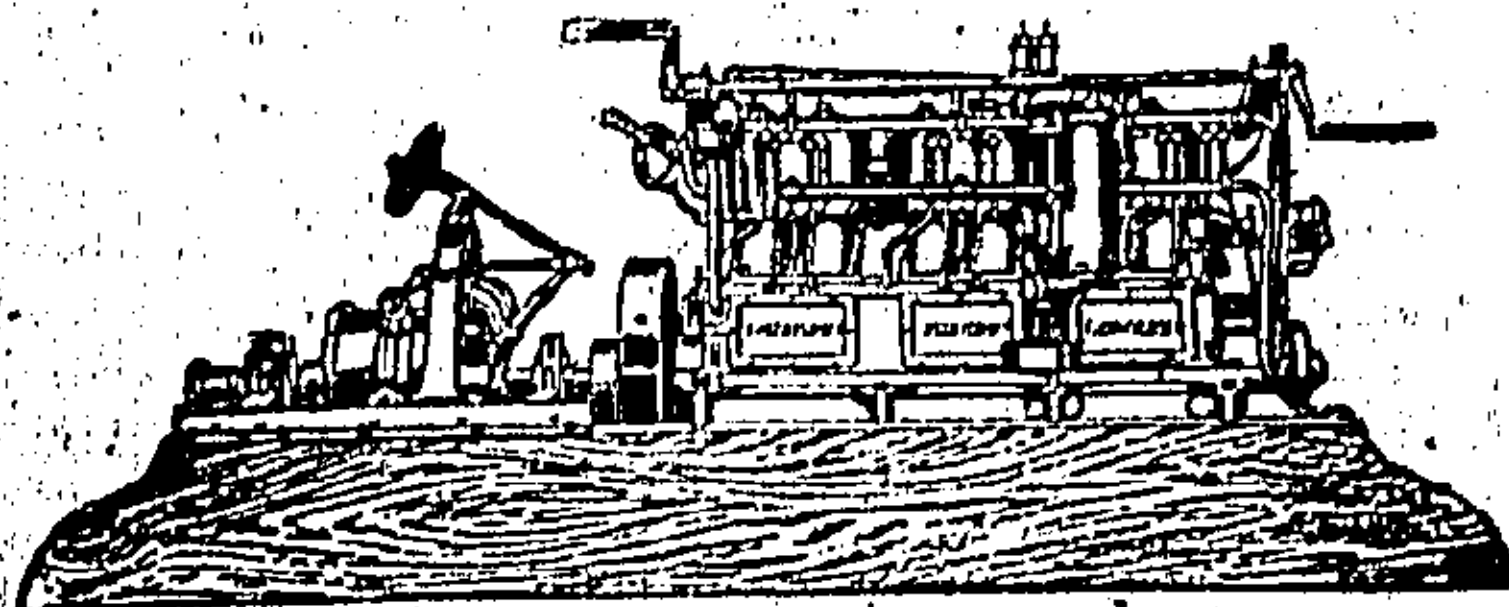
AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2"

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 221

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
M'lee, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, etc.	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	16, Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Tambov	R. V. F.	16, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazona	M. M.	17, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Iango M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	22, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Yikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tijaroem	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez. With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The a.s. KOREA arrived at San Fran-
cisco on the 2nd instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. a.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
2nd December.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

From PORTLAND, SEATTLE
and VANCOUVER.

The above Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby notified to send
in their Bills of Lading for count-
ersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or
remaining on board after 5 p.m. on
7th inst., will be landed at Con-
signees' risk and expense and de-
livery must then be taken from the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
steamer or Godowns, and all goods
remaining undelivered on 13th
instant will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo must be left on board
or in Godown and examination
of same will be held on 13th inst.
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented
on or before 16th inst. otherwise
they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November 1914.

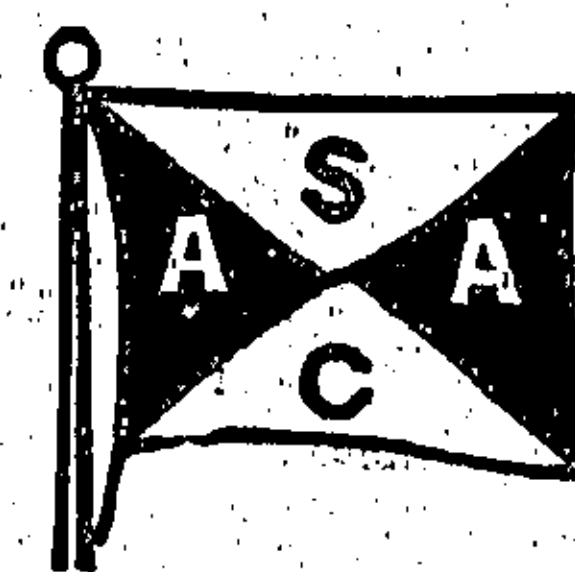
VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Duneric, Br. a.s. 1,811, G.D. Logie, 2nd inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice— B. L.	Chinkiang, Br. a.s. 1,823, G. P. Almalo, 10th inst.—Bangkok, 1st instant Rice & Gen.—B. & S.
Fausang, Br. a.s. 1,200, H. S. Malkin, 4th inst.—Java, 26th ult., Sugar— J. M. & Co.	Yuensang, Br. a.s. 1,157, Tough, 10th inst. —Manila, 7th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chinhua, Br. a.s. 1,353, Finlayson, 5th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.	Halmun, Br. a.s. 641, Stewart, 10th inst.— Swatow, 9th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Hanol, Br. a.s. 739, Le Chevalier, 7th inst. —Haiphong, Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Boyarin, Br. a.s. 995, G. Baiding, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 5th inst., Coal— M. B. K.
Hongkong, Br. a.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 7th inst.—Hohow, 8th inst., Gen.— A. R. Marty.	Tambov, Br. a.s. 2,517, Alstet, 11th inst. —Nagasaki, 5th ult., Gen.—R. V. F.
Monmouthshire, Br. a.s. Ecocleston, 7th inst.—Seattle, 21st ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Phenakia, Br. a.s. 4,777, W. R. Bailey, 10th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.
Tjmanook, Dut. a.s. 9,944, A. W. Lo Roes, 8th inst.—Muntok, 1st inst., Gen.— J. O. J. L.	Haitan, Br. a.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst., Gen.— D. L. & Co.
Agapenor, Br. a.s. 4,799, R. A. Tellorson, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst., Gen.— B. & S.	Daljin Maru, Jap. a.s. 900, K. Murakami, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst., Sundries—O. S. K.
Skerries, Br. a.s. 2,785, J. W. Angus, 8th inst.—Singapore, 1st inst., Gen.— D. & Co.	Hakata Maru, Jap. a.s. 3,870, N. Kawa- shima, 11th inst.—Moji, 5th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Nubia, Br. a.s. 3,697, A. B. Garwood, 8th inst.—Bombay, 23rd ult., Gen.— P. & O. S. N. Co.	Hazel Dollar, Br. a.s. 1,893, M. Ridley, 11th inst.—Manila, 8th inst., Gen.—R. D. Co.
	Okidar, Norw. a.s. 1,102, H. Nielsen, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst., Rice— T. & Co.
	Hopsang, Br. a.s. 1,389, Robertson, 11th inst.—Hohow, 10th inst., Gen.— Rice—J. M. & Co.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) LTD.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER HULL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon.....	200'	{ 16' top 10' bottom }	10'	7' 6"	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon.....	210'	14'	10'	7' 6"	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon.....	210'	14'	10'	7' 6"	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon.....	180'	14'	10'	7' 6"	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon.....	180'	14'	10'	7' 6"	10'
TAI-KOE-TSUI					
Consolidated Dock.....	450'	15'	10'	7' 6"	10'
ATWATER					
Hong Dock.....	450'	15'	10'	7' 6"	10'
Launce Dock.....	450'	15'	10'	7' 6"	10'

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

W. W. OVER S.S. Co. 41 N. Fowling Dock, Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE:
QUARANTINE BUILDING,
Telephone No. 26, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

SHANGHAI RACES.

Castelle's Wins Champion Stakes.

Through the courtesy of the Hongkong Club we are able to give the following results of the Shanghai Autumn Races, which arrived after we had gone to press yesterday:

The Cosmopolitan Cup.
Value, Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. Auction griffins. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra; two or more races excluded. One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Hontew's Winston (Dalglish)..... 1
Mr. E. S. Hine's Kimberly (Hill) 2
Mr. Habitant's Some Strategist (J. K. Brand)..... 3
Time 2:50.1/5.

The Champion Sweepstakes.
Value, Tls. 1,000. Second pony Tls. 300. Third pony Tls. 200. For all China ponies winners at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 25. One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Henry Morris' Castelfield (Stewart)..... 1
Mr. Durgor's Concession (J. K. Brand)..... 2
Mr. W. S. Jackson's Suffolk (Burkhill)..... 3
Time 2:36 4/5.

The Manchu Stakes.
Value, Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. For all China ponies winners at this meeting but won a race. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.
The B. P. Kong's The Demure Bird (J. K. Brand)..... 1
Mr. J. I. Ezra's Sherwood (Ezra)..... 2
Mr. John Peel's Dromore (Johnstone)..... 3
Time 2:47.

The Nil Desperandum Cup.
Value, Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. For all China ponies winners at this meeting. Griffins allowed 5 lbs. One mile.
Mr. John Peel's Annan (Johnstone)..... 1
Mr. Habitant's Halite (Dalglish)..... 2
Mr. Rennie's Partisan (Hill)..... 3
Time 2:06.4/3.

WAR WITH TURKEY.

It is notified in an extraordinary issue of the *Hongkong Government Gazette* issued last evening that a Proclamation has been issued in the United Kingdom applying to the War between Great Britain and Turkey, all proclamations which have been issued relating to the War between Great Britain and Germany, except the Order-in-Council relating to the granting of days of grace published in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 5th day of August, 1914.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The war pictures showing at the Victoria Theatre were again a huge success last night and unlimited applause was served up by the spectators, who evidently felt that the next best thing to being on the spot where the thrilling scenes are being enacted is to watch their cinema photographic representation. To-morrow night, in addition to the pictures already shown, a new series, "Boys of the Bulldog Breed" will be screened and this should prove even more popular than "The Outbreak of War."

Foki Absconds.
The manager of the Wing On Store reports that a foki collected \$54 for the firm in September last and absconded.

RUIN OF RHEIMS.

Cathedral Reported Not to Have Suffered Irreparably.

Paris, September 22.—In a position to state to-night that the Rheims Cathedral did not suffer quite irreparably from the German shelling.

On Monday the bombardment had caused almost entirely and only a few sporadic shells fell in the town. The population has emerged from the cellars and the city is fairly calm.

From the outside the cathedral by no means presents a dilapidated appearance. It is only when coming quite close to it that one sees the heads of several of the statues blown off.

As for the priceless tapestries and their carvings, they had been preserved from the flames and loss is not as great as at first reported.

I have ascertained beyond a doubt that the niches in the confessional boxes and the other woodwork inside, which, together with the gaw bedding strewn on the floor, caused the conflagration which cut its flames high around the towers, were merely plain solid material and not artistically valuable comparatively. The first reports that the cathedral was completely gutted are explained by the fact that, at a certain moment, while the fire was raging fiercely and the bombardment was continuing steadily, it was impossible to foresee that such a renowned architectural treasure could escape complete destruction.

ALARM IN VIENNA.

Cholera's Spread Ominous Defence Works.

Rome, October 2.
Private advices from Vienna say that the severe censorship in force there has the effect of augmenting the growing alarm of the population at the increase of the number of cholera victims, who are daily becoming more numerous.

It is also evident that the preparations of the military authorities to defend Vienna are a sign of fear of such reverses as may endanger the safety of the capital. Many people have already left Vienna.

The *Messaggero* and the *Giornale d'Italia* publish the following telegram from Vienna:

The military authorities have decided to fortify the environs of Vienna with all speed. The Vienna newspapers publish notices informing the public that military works are being undertaken at various places in the neighbourhood of Vienna and warning them not to pass such spots.

Officers deduce that it is a purely precautionary measure, but the population is uneasy, and the most alarming rumours are widely circulated, despite the optimistic tone of the official communications.

A great impression has been produced by a report circulating in diplomatic circles here that the Austrian Government, in view of the present grave complications, is urging the Emperor Francis Joseph to transfer his Court and seat of Government either to Prague or Salzburg. It is asserted that the Emperor dislikes the project, because of the effect it would produce throughout the Empire.

Would-be Suicide Charged.
A Chinese woman was charged this morning, before Mr. Wood, with attempting to commit suicide by hanging herself from a rafter in a matchbox. The case was remanded until to-morrow in order that the defendant's friends might make arrangements to transfer her to the country.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club v. Craigengower Cricket Club on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Saturday, 14th November, play to commence at 2 p.m.:—R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, A. I. Goss, P. Jacks, R. Kennedy, M. M. Moss, W. Manning, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Morris, T. E. Pearce and R. A. Stokes.

KAISER REPORTED WOUNDED.

San Francisco.—The news that the Kaiser was showing symptoms of pneumonia is said to be untrue. This was only a pretext to conceal what had really happened. The fact is that the Kaiser had been fired at by Germans, and had been slightly wounded.—*Courier d'Haiphong*.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following have been selected to play Rugby for a Navy team against the Hongkong Club, on Saturday the 14th instant, kick-off at 4-15 p.m.:—

A. N. Oher; A. N. Oher; Homeyard, Campbell, A. N. Oher; Jenkins, Adams; Lieutenant Henderson, Harrison, Spillane, Purchase, Davies, Brown, Macdonald and Homeyard. Reserve:—Evan and Duke.

Anyone unable to play is requested to inform the Hon. Secretary, Sports Club, Tsimshui, as early as possible.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued to-day by Lieut Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

Musketry.—Recruits of the undermentioned sections will attend at King's Park Range to fire Part I. of the Musketry Course as follows:—Saturday 14th Nov. at 2.0 p.m. Nos. 1 & 2. sections Artillery Battery; Sunday 15th Nov. at 9.0 a.m. Left Section Machine Gun Company & Civil Service Company.

Corps Sure.—It is again notified for information of all members of the Corps that the Store will only be opened for the issue of stores between the hours of 3.0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.

Travelling Claims.—Cheques for the above for September are now ready for O.C.s of sections who should apply to the Office.

Parades. Parades for to-morrow the 13th of November, nil.
Drill.—On duty, Group 3. Officers on duty, Capt. Stewart, Lt. Wright & 2nd Lt. Murphy. Orderly Officer, 2nd Lt. Murphy. Guard to-night, Scouts Company. Guard to-morrow, Centre Section Machine Gun Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergeant Murdoch. Orderly Sergeant to-morrow, Corporal Bolton.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman state:—
Parade for Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Companies on Tuesday 17th inst., and for N.C.O.s on Friday 20th inst. as ordered.

There will be a field day on Saturday the 22nd inst. Particulars will be announced later.

With reference to previous orders for Alarm Posts, the following further orders will take effect from to-day's date: Men living in Kowloon will report themselves at Whitefield Barracks, where they will await further orders. Men living at Quarry Bay, will report at the Main Gate of the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery and await further orders. The Senior at each place will be responsible for the names of all attending and taken and sent into the Adjutant.

WAR ITEMS.

Medical Services.

The members of the American Society of Physicians, in Berlin, have placed themselves at the disposal of the medical authorities of the German army.

Not by Bullets.

In the official list of casualties published by the German military authorities the remark occurs here and there that no injury has been found on the body of the dead soldier enumerated. The general opinion is that such deaths resulted from the effects of the pressure of the air caused by the modern projectiles. Especially the pressure upon the inner aural organs is said to be fatal.

Mediterranean Command.

Referring to the return to England of Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, until lately the commander of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, an English naval expert says: "The admiral would have been granted an extension of his Mediterranean command on the outbreak of war, but for the fact that he happens to be senior to the French commander-in-chief. Seeing that the French navy is the predominant one in the Mediterranean, the British Admiralty felt that it was but an act of international courtesy to provide that the French admiral should be the senior officer in the Allied fleet."

Encouraging Enlistment.

To encourage enlistment, the Manchester Home Trade Association have decided to give recruits four weeks' pay on leaving, re-engagement guarantee, half pay while serving, special terms to single men with dependents, and three weeks' holiday after the war.

Suggested Monument to German Vandalism.

The *Matin* has had a long article in favour of leaving Rheims cathedral in its present state as a monument to German vandalism rather than to restore it. As a matter of fact architects doubt if it would be possible to restore the ruin, and in any case its marvellous beauty could never be reproduced by even the most expert and painstaking work.

Callousness.

It is stated that the German Emperor has already commissioned a painter to paint for him the battle scenes of this war. It seems incredible that any man could have leisure of mind and so callous a soul as to issue such a commission, while yet the rivers are running red with German blood, but the statement is made on authority that is accepted as reliable by leading newspapers.

Did Russia Know?

Vienna, Sept. 22.—The belief is growing in official circles here that the Austrian reverses in Galicia were to a large extent brought about by exact knowledge held by the Russian war office of Austria's mobilisation and campaign plans, which had been obtained through an elaborate system of espionage. The military authorities, it is alleged, two years ago, discovered that Col. Alfred Redl, chief of the general staff of the eighth Austrian army corps, had betrayed information of vital importance to Russia, and although it is thought probable the Austrian general staff later made changes in their plans, the military experts believe the modifications would not have greatly affected the general basis of the campaign as worked out. Colonel Redl was found guilty of being a traitor, and on the advice of brother officers, committed suicide. Austrian official reports continue to give only scanty details of fierce fighting in Galicia.

Far Eastern Insurance Rates.

New York, Sept. 25.—Marine underwriters, because of the activity of the German commerce destroyers along the coast of India, have again raised insurance to India and the Far East to five per cent. for a time they were quoted

as low as 2 1/2 per cent., although at the beginning of the war some companies charged 15 to 20 per cent. for the war risk. The rate to South American ports has likewise been advanced to three per cent.

Fight Which Lasted a Week.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says that among the engagements preceding the capture of Jaroslav by the Russians, that at Sadova, on the Vistula river, was the most important. This fight lasted seven days without interruption. The Austrians were entrenched on the summits of some wooded hills arising from a broad and unsheltered plain. The Russians were forced to charge across this open plain, against a raking machine gun fire. Their losses were tremendous and they were repulsed many times, until finally their guns found the range; then their charge was successful.

Officer Commits Suicide.

London, Sept. 28.—A British despatch to the Central News says a report has reached there that the German commander at Mulhouse, in Alsace, has committed suicide in despair at the fact that he was unable to pass the Vosges. He had previously telegraphed the German staff to come and see the difficulties for itself.

The Albanian Throne.

Rome, Sept. 29.—"In view of the grave situation now existing throughout Europe," says the *Tribuna* to-day, "Italy does not consider that the offer of the crown of Albania to a son of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, is sufficiently important to justify intervention."

The Over-bearing Crown Prince.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The German Crown Prince, Frederick William, during the first days of the battle of the Marne, had his headquarters at the chateau of the Baroness de Baye, near Champaubert, Marais, famous for its collections of art objects, and proved a robber. The baroness writes to the *Temps* thus: "The Crown Prince plundered the whole place. He stole medals, old arms, rare and precious vases, tapestries, icons, cups and gold souvenirs most dear to my family. He caused to be packed choice pictures and pieces of furniture, but some of these cases were left in the hasty flight of the Germans." The baroness affirms that the German Crown Prince stamped with his heel upon the portraits of the Russian Emperor and Empress in the chapel of the chateau.

Bull Kills Germans.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The *Petit Parisien* prints a story of a bull which, it says, killed eighteen Germans. It appears that when the peasants in the neighbourhood of Sezanne were warned of the approach of the Germans they opened the gates of the cattle pens and endeavoured to drive the cattle to a place of safety. One enormous bull, it is said, becoming enraged by the sound of the cannon fire, broke away and charged the Germans, who looked on in stupefaction, believing it some trick of the French. At the first dash the bull gored six, throwing them high in the air. Others shot and wounded the animal, which, however, gored twelve more before succumbing.

Baroness Sent to Jail.

London, Sept. 24.—Baroness Marie von Neuber was sentenced by a London police court magistrate to-day to imprisonment for three weeks for failing to register as an alien enemy. The baroness said her husband is the general commanding the Fifth German Army Corps, while his son is a member of the officers' training corps at the Westminster school. The baroness for years kept a private hotel in the Bloomsbury district.

The Confidence Trick.

A widow was relieved of a pair of gold finger rings yesterday by means of the confidence trick.

FOOTBALL MEETING.

Arrangements for the Present Season.

A general meeting of representatives of clubs belonging to the Hongkong Association Football League was held last evening at the R. A. Theatre, when Mr. G. Moran presided.

Mr. F. W. Eager explained that the first duty of the meeting was to place the finances of the League on a sound basis.

Figures were discussed at some considerable length, and it was decided that on the date of the general meeting in June the League should be considered as free from debt and with no assets. A sum of \$40 received since that date was taken into the general funds of the League.

Mr. F. W. Eager was unanimously re-elected as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, while the resignation of Mr. Ellis, who wrote from San Francisco relinquishing the position of vice-president, was accepted.

The following officers were also appointed:—

President:—Mr. R. Hancock; vice-president, Mr. J. Moran; Committee, Messrs. Reynolds, Police; Wood, Staff and Departments; Stalker, Hongkong F.C.; Wilson, R.G.A.; and McPherson, Division II.

The following clubs were appointed to the two divisions of the League:—

Div. I.—R.G.A., Police, Hongkong F.C., Navy, and Staff and Departments.

Div. II.—Confucian Society, Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Victoria Rangers.

It is anticipated that more clubs will be forthcoming for the second division.

COPPER FOR GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

Large Supplies of Ore From America.

London metal merchants are glad to learn that copper has been declared conditional contraband of war, says the *Times*. This decision will prevent the importation of the metal into Germany in neutral bottoms; but, unfortunately, it will not seal up all the doors through which Germany can receive supplies of a metal that is so urgently needed for the manufacture of armaments.

There is good reason to believe that immense quantities of copper ore are now being sent from the United States to Rotterdam and Copenhagen, and leading merchants have no doubt at all that large consignments have already reached Germany through neutral countries. The abnormal demand from Rotterdam began in August, and not only did London merchants decline to meet it, but they thought it their duty to withdraw their stocks from that port. Negotiations with American firms were, however, successful, and the result is the large shipments that are now being made.

Metal merchants suggest that nickel might well be included in the list of conditional contraband; it is used in the composition of ammunition and armour plates, and the Continent is known to be taking considerable quantities of it at the present time.

LAWS TO BE OBEYED.

Observing that the laws were made to be obeyed, and not obeyed just when people thought fit, Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, fined the master of the steam launch *Emerald* \$25 for moving in the Harbour during prohibited hours.

The defendant said that he was told to take two lights at 4.45 in the afternoon and he could not carry out his orders in time.

A TIENTSIN WEDDING.

Well-Known Hongkong Chinese Lady Married.

The wedding was solemnised at All Saints Church, Tientsin, on October 15, of Mr. Bayard Lyon, of the Pei Yang University, to Miss Elsie Chung, daughter of the late Mr. Mowling Chung, of Hongkong. The Rev. J. H. Sedgwick, M.A., officiated. The bride, who was given away by President Chao Tien Lin of Pei Yang University, wore a dress of white silk, net tunic over satin chamoisee with bodice of chiffon and shadow lace trimmed with pearls and diamonds, with a veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of roses and carnations.

She was attended by Mrs. F. Fairchild as matron of honour, who wore a gown of Parisian embroidered white voile with earrie saab, black tulle hat trimmed with cerise velvet ribbon, and carried a bouquet of red roses. The daughter and a niece of Brigadier General Chuan, dressed in Manchu gowns of pale pink brocade with white brocade waistcoats, and carrying baskets of roses, acted as flower girls. The duties of best man were discharged by the Rev. Percy B. Tripp. Subsequent to the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Pei Yang University, after which the bride and bridegroom left for the Nan-kow Pass, where the honeymoon is being spent.

The bride, who is a sister of Mr. Mow Fung, of Des Vaux Road, studied nursing for some years at Gay's Hospital, London, and her "Handbook of Nursing," which Messrs. Kelly and Walsh have published, was noticed in the *Telegraph* not long since.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on November 9.

The P. M. S. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama to-day via Shanghai & Manila for Hongkong. The mail has been transferred to the S.S. HITACHI MARU of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th instant.

Gardener's Loss.

A Chinese living in the Chu Lin village has had a large quantity of plants stolen.

Property Sale.

This afternoon, at Mr. G. P. Lammer's sales room, there was sold by auction Section A of Marine Lot 118 and the remaining Portion of the same lot, with the messuages thereon, known respectively as 54 and 55 Praya East and 52 and 53 Praya East. The lots fetched \$22,000, the buyers being Leung Heung-tin and Yu Ioo.

Disorderly Behaviour.

This morning, in the Police Court, Carlos Antonio dos Remedios, age 25, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in Queen's Road Central. He was fined \$25.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagees,
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received
instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTIONon
THURSDAY,
the 12th day of November, 1914
at 3 p.m. at his sales room Dud-
dell Street Victoria, Hongkong.
The Following
valuable Leasehold Property
situate at Victoria, Hongkong,
viz:—All those pieces or parcels of
ground situate at Victoria afore-
said and known and registered in
the Land Office as Section A of
Marine Lot No. 118 and The
Remaining Portion of Marine Lot
No. 118 together with the messu-
ages thereon respectively known
as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East
and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East.
Term 999 years. Annual Crown
rent \$18.32 and \$51.32 respectively.For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES
& MASTER, Prince's Buildings
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagees
or toMr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING
YACHT "GWEN"—(Hay-
ward-Hayes Design) with or
without motor. Can be inspected
at any time at Ah King's
Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAM-
MERT.

NOTICES.

SINCON & CO.

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IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements Low
Lasting Workmanship and Pain-
less Operations. No charge for examination.
Fees moderate. Diploma Tokyo.Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street.)
Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irrregularities.
Thousands of letters always bear a lot of
Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first
sign of any irregularity, they may be taken at
once and every part of the system be brought
back to its normal state. All Chemists and Stores sell these
pills. The name is on the wrapper and on the box.
(L. MARTIN, Chemist, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.)

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

Over 30 years ago the late Lord
Beaconsfield testified to the benefits
received from HARMOD'S
CURE, and every post brings
similar letters to-day.

HARMOD'S
CURE for
ASTHMA

PAID FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all
Chemists and Stores
throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
AT EXHIBITION, OAF,
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD."

Third Performance Saturday, November 14th.

MATINEE Wednesday, 18th instant at 4 p.m.

Children half price.

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.
General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore
R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N.,
in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN.

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

PRICES AS USUAL

PIT (reserved) at \$2.00

Commencing each evening at 9.15 sharp.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 10th November.

THE GREAT WAR PICTURE

in 3 parts—3,000 feet long.

SEE POSTERS.

Also New Interesting Pictures never Screened before.

DOUGLAS AND BARRY
CHARACTER IMPERSONATORS.

FRIDAY, 13th November.

BOYS OF THE BULL DOG BREED.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT I TO-NIGHT II

The Sensational Comedy
"A FOUR HANDED GAME"—Length 2,000 feet.The laughable film
"WIFFLES THE LOOKING-CLASS MAN"

"HIS FORGOTTEN KEYS"

"JIM'S DUSKY SWEETHEART"

Pathe's Cartoon & American Gazette.

Saturday, 14th November.

A DRUG OF OBLIVION.

Great sensational and exciting drama—in 3 parts, 5,000 feet.

NOTICES.

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

THE GREATER LAW, by Victoria Cross.....	\$1.75	AMUNDSEN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE, With Numerous Illustrations 2 Vols.....	\$29.40
THE GOLDEN LADY, by Bertram Atkey.....	1.75	FAMOUS CASTLES AND PALACES OF ITALY, by Edmund B. d'Auvergne. Illustrated in Colour from Paintings.....	10.50
FRIVOLE, by Kate Horn.....	1.75	THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, by Ernest Protheroe. With Sixteen Coloured Plates and numerous other Illustrations.....	6.00
THE WORLD SET FREE, by H. G. Wells.....	1.75	OFF THE MAIN TRACK, by Stanley Portil Hyatt.....	6.00
CLEANSING FIRES, by L. G. Moberly.....	1.75		
THE HOUSE ROUND THE CORNER, by Louis Tracy.....	1.75		
HIS OWN LAW, by Frank Barrett.....	1.75		
BLUSH ROSE, by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly.....	1.75		

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 1
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast,—Shiu	" 19
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 18
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	" 22
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 33
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 26
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	" 12
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	lb. 14
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	" 22
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	" 20
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	" 13
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	" 24
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	" 27
" Saddle...	" 27
Pigs Chidlings,—Chu Chong	per set 24
" Brains,—Chu No	lb. 14
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	" 16
" Fry,—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head,—Chu Tai	" 12
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	set 60
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	each 8
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	" 12
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	lb. 27
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	" 22
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 27
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	" 19
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 22
Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tasi	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks,—Ap	" 24
Doves,—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Geese,—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
Snipe,—Sha Tsai	each 23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp,—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	" 16
Codfish,—Mun Yu	" 15
Crabs,—Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	" 23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	" 26
Loach,—Wu Yu	" 20
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	" 30
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch,—Tau Lo	" 24
Pike,—Fa Fan Fong	" 18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rook Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	" 18
Roach,—Ohun Yu	" 12
Salmon,—Ma Yu	" 35
Shark,—Sha Yu	" 8
Skate,—Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps,—Ha	" 24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench,—Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kau Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo)—Tis Ohun Ping Kho	" 18
" Scall,—Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 18
" (bridge), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	" 8

肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	" 10
Carambola,—Yeung To	" 10
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tze	lb. 30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	" 6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 5
" Sweet	" 10
Pears, (American), K'm San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	" 10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tze	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pan Ti Po Lo	each 12
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 12
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 15
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	" 15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tao	" 15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 15

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
" Chunk	" 1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	" 1
" Sprout,—Ah Chai	" 8
" Long,—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root,—Hung Chai Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Pa Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red,—Hung Ke	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	" 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chiu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	" 8
" old,—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Oho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okroes	lb. 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green,—Shang Chong	" 8
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 8
Parsley,—Kun Tsi	lb. 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	" 3
" Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tse	" 3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tse	" 8
" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tse	" 8
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tse	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12
Sage,—Tse So	" 8
Shallots,—Kon Chong Tau	" 5
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ka	" 8
Taro,—Wu Tau	" 5
Turnips, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 15
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 6
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	" 10
" Tan	" 10

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口仔

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南雞

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange Conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Dina between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in the North Sea and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians repulse Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continue. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details: Officers killed, 30; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded,

620; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hasloz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in the North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rysarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date: Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbarshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunerville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rysarska, and occupy Czernowitz, Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressay and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Laid fighting begins around Taingtan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line.

Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroonian River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Taingtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cotmorac and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under

Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomanna and captures the Pontoporo (Emden's supply ship) off Samatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefold arrives at Lie

Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Budger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowitz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Con-

stantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Taingtan silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of \$200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Turfing story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jafde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

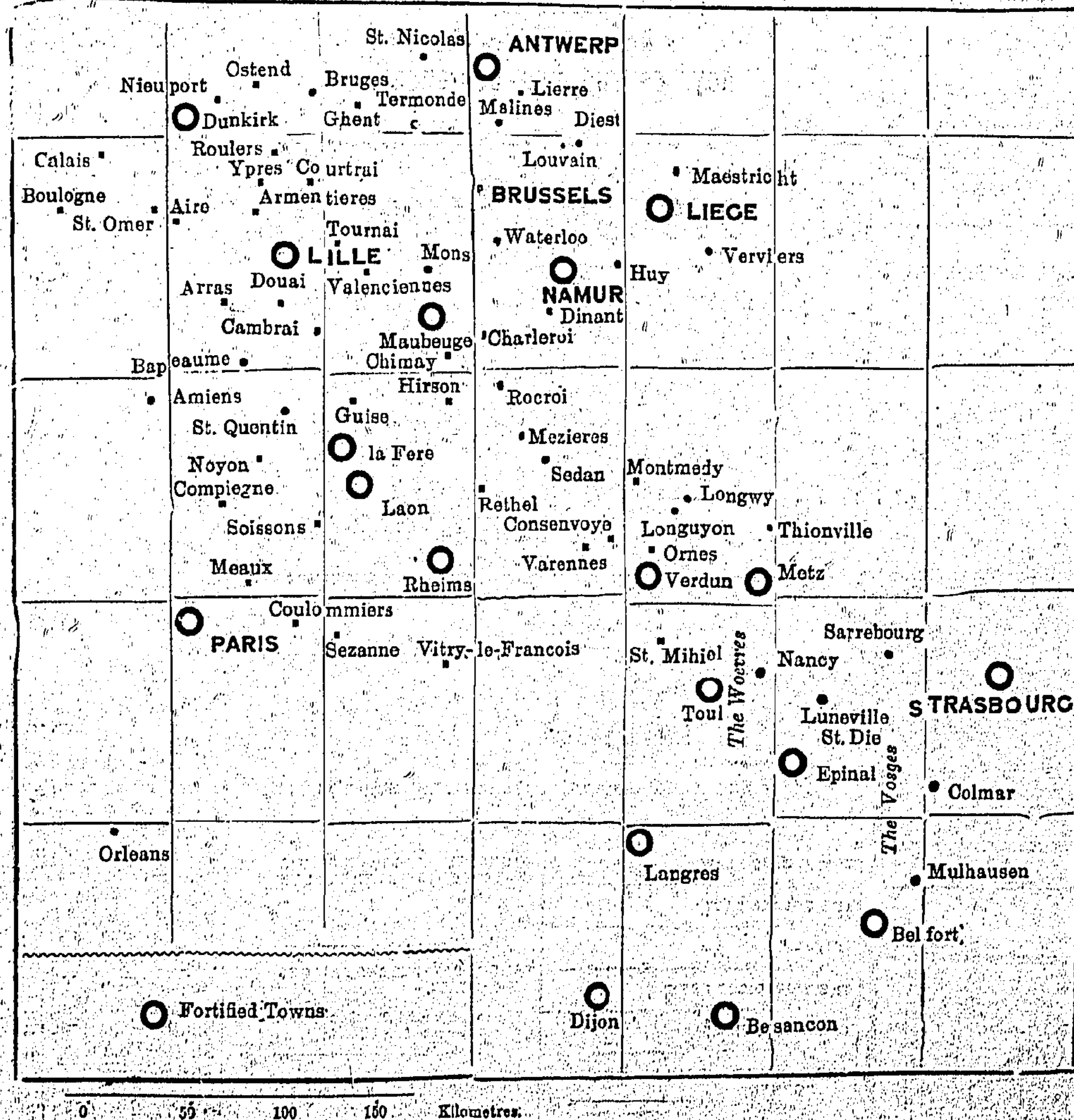
Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Taingtan announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advances are to the effect that the Germans have continued their plans of severe counter-attacks on the Left and in the centre, but have everywhere failed.

KING ALBERT.

A Popular Sovereign.

I will never forget how I saw King Albert for the first time—some twenty-five years ago, writes a Belgian correspondent of the *Pall Mall*. I was walking with my mother along the Avenue Louise—Brussels' small Champs Elysees—when I noticed two little boys playing on the road—it was then a much deserted road. They were accompanied by their tutor, who was walking in front of us absorbed in a book. Huge pipes had been laid on the avenue during the past few days; they had something to do with the town's water supply. I remember being intensely interested in these pipes. They suggested to me caves, tunnels, grottoes, all the mystery of subterranean lore. Suddenly the tutor shut his book, turned on his heels, and looked around him in dismay. The two little boys had disappeared. My mother caught his eye and quietly pointed, with her umbrella, in the direction of one of the pipes close to us. The tutor ran towards the end of the pipe and bent over it. Some time after, turning back, I saw him walking away holding the two little boys by the hand. He was Major (now General) Ganglbath, in charge of Prince Daudouin and Prince Albert.

It must have been Prince Baudouin who had led his brother into mischief. He was the older of the two. He was extremely handsome and very popular. In the military school, where he entered a few years after the episode I have just related, he was worshipped by his comrades. Beside him, Prince Albert looked shy and reserved. They say the same contrast existed between Leopold II, when Duke of Brabant, and his younger brother, the Comte de Flandre.

The sudden death of Prince Baudouin, at the age of twenty, was a great blow to the Belgian people. King Leopold had already lost a great deal of his popularity, and was too proud to make any effort to regain it. And Belgium had not yet learnt to know the new heir to the throne. Prince Albert had few of those qualities which had made his brother so successful. He was tall, but somewhat ungainly, like many young men who have grown too quickly. His features were good, but being very short sighted, he was already obliged to wear glasses. He was clever, and had been, at the military school, one of the best pupils of General Leman, the defender of Liege, but he was neither witty, like his uncle, nor brilliant, like his brother. He could write very well, but spoke in a slow, hesitating voice.

King Leopold, whose character was much embittered at the end of his life, does not seem to have made much effort to facilitate the task of his heir. For a few years Prince Albert had nothing to oppose to the secret hostility which surrounded him but his absolute simplicity. He trusted those who did not trust him. He went everywhere; took interest in everything, always in his calm, deliberate way. He spoke very little, and made the others speak. And people began to wonder if there was not more in this shy and reserved young man than they had thought.

What finally endeared him to the great mass of Belgians, however, was his marriage with the Princess Elisabeth of Bavaria. It is not the place to speak here of the kind-hearted woman whom the wounded soldiers in the Brussels hospitals call "my Queen." I can only say that she has done more for the Belgian throne in the space of three years than many great kings have been able to do in the space of thirty for theirs.

Under such auspices, after the death of King Leopold, King Albert and Queen Elisabeth ascended the throne amidst scenes of boundless enthusiasm. The Prince only needed the confidence of his people to become a great deal. He asserted himself in many ways, inviting to his table and to his palace artists, doctors, politicians, without any consideration for the creed or the party to which they might belong.

LAKE FIGHTING.

German Vessels Sunk by British Steamer.

A telegram from Nairobi (British East Africa), states—Information has been received from Kisumu (on Lake Victoria Nyanza, East Central Africa) that the Kavirondo, a steamer of the Uganda Railway marine service, captured the German dhow Harold on September 13. The dhow, however, sank while in tow with the loss of one of our seamen.

Later on the same day, when the Kavirondo was off Majida Bay, a loaded dhow was noticed off the pier. When the steamer approached the enemy opened fire by volleys, but did no damage. The Kavirondo replied with her 9-pounder gun and sank the dhow with the fifth shot.

A German force whose strength is not known attacked a post twenty miles from the border in the Voi (about 100 miles from Mombasa) district on Saturday. After an hour's sharp fighting the enemy retired, leaving eight dead behind.

THE SPREEWALD CAPTURED.

Strangling of German Commerce.

The Secretary of the Admiralty communicates the following statement for publication:—

On September 12 H.M.S. Barwick (Captain Lewis O. Baker), operating in North Atlantic waters, reported that she had captured the German Hamburg-American liner Spreewald. This vessel was known to be fitted as an armed merchant cruiser. At the same time two colliers were captured with coal for the German cruisers operating in Atlantic waters. The vessels had between them 6,000 tons of coal and 180 tons of provisions.

The total number of German vessels which, according to the latest reports, have been captured by British vessels at sea, or by British authorities, now amounts to 92. In addition to this, 95 German vessels were detained in British ports on the outbreak of war, making a total of 187 German vessels in our possession at present.

As against this, 70 British vessels were detained in German ports on the outbreak of war.

Since then 12 British seagoing vessels have been captured and sunk at sea, out of upwards of 4,000 British vessels carrying on overseas trade.

A list of vessels detained or captured by the Russian naval authorities, which has been furnished by the Russian Government to H. M. Ambassador at Petrograd, is published in the *London Gazette*. The list contains the names of 73 German and 13 Austrian vessels.

using all his influence in order to appease internal quarrels and to promote his schemes of national defence, taking finally, in this supreme crisis, the cause of his people in his own hands, and braving the wrath of his powerful neighbour, the Kaiser, for the sake of Belgium's honour and liberty.

When he read his historic speech at the Chamber at the opening of the war, his calm, steady tone was more impressive than the most eloquent utterances. One felt that there was a man and a King behind that calm and pacific figure, and that if he could not teach the nation how to talk, he could at least teach her how to act.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels. In order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes, or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS, BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DONE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS THE PARCELS BE INSURED BY THE PARCEL POST INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the Lane of Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Teutonia are suspended.

The New Year Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th inst. Insured parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the Post Office at 10.30 a.m. on the 20th inst. via Suez and is due to reach London on the 25th inst. Correspondence intended for this route must be so superscribed.

Mails to United Kingdom despatched via Siberia take about a month to reach their destination. The Christmas Mail by this route will leave about the same date.

Further particulars will be published later.

The mail from London (via Siberia) of 14th ult., is due to arrive here tomorrow.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, 13th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Saigon 13th inst. 9 a.m.
Bangkok 13th Nov. 11 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & San Francisco 13th Nov. 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th Nov.

Shanghai & N. China 14th Nov. 8 a.m.
Hilipino Is. 14th Nov. 9 a.m.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is. 14th Nov. 11 a.m.

Sandakan 14th Nov. 11 a.m.
Amoy & Foochow 14th Nov. 2 p.m.
Swatow & Bangkok 14th inst. 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Yermio Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,350, N. Yanagi, 11th inst.—Japan. Coal—O. S. E.
Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 12th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Glentworth, Br. s.s. 3,025, F. T. Jones, 12th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Pheumponh, Br. s.s. 1,065, W. O. Bird, 12th inst.—Saloon, Rio & General—Order.

C. Hidar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, H. Nielson, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst., Rice—T. & Co.

Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,389, Robertson, 11th inst.—Hohow, 10th inst., Gen. & Rice—J. M. & Co.

Hazel Dollar, Br. s.s. 2,833, M. Ridley, 11th inst.—Manila, 8th inst., Gen.—R. D. Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per.s.s. Pheumponh from Saigon—Mr. J. Reynolds.

Per.s.s. Liangchow from Shanghai etc for Hongkong—Mr. & Mrs. Kirk, Messrs. Doward, C. N. Booth, R. A. Young & Mr. & Mrs. Blochenden.

Siberian Mail, Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 14th Nov. 4 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 8.30 p.m. Thursday, 19th Nov.)

SUNDAY, 15th Nov.

Swatow 15th Nov. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui 15th Nov. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 16th Nov.

Straits 16th inst. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY 17th Nov.

Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya 17th inst. 10 a.m.

C. Hidar, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria, B. C., Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada 17th Nov. 11 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 11.30 a.m. Monday, 23rd November)

Ameri-can Mail, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria, Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada 17th Oct. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 17th Nov. 1 p.m.
Philippine Is. 17th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 18th Nov. 9 a.m.

Swatow 18th Nov. noon.

THURSDAY, 19th Nov.

Wei Hai Wei & Tientsin 19th Nov. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 20th Nov.

Australia, Philippines Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is. 20th Nov. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 21st Nov.

Amoy & Foochow 21st inst. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Nov.

Philippine Is. 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday Is. 8th Dec. 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

9th Nov. to 15th Nov. 1914.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon	9	No inferior	No inferior
Tues	10	No inferior	No inferior
Wed	11	No inferior	No inferior
Thurs	12	No inferior	No inferior
Fri	13	No inferior	No inferior
Sat	14	No inferior	No inferior
Sun	15	No inferior	No inferior

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 4.00—Pressure has decreased moderately over N. China and slightly over S. China, Indo-China, and the Philippines. An anticyclone is now central over Mid-Japan.

The monsoon will moderate over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. to S.E. winds, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong to moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 12th Nov. a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Westock 7a 30.28 28 sw 2 0 c
Nemuro 6a 30.20 sw 2 2 c
Hakodate 30.25 sw 1 1 c
Tokio 30.43 sw 1 1 c
Kochi 30.27 ene 1 2 c
Nagasaki 30.21 e 2 1 c
Kagima 30.14 saw 1 1 b
Oshima 30.09 one 1 1 b
Ishijima 30.07 n 1 0
Bonin Is. 30.17 n 1 0

Chfoo 30.28 49 85 nww 1 0
Whaiwei 30.19 54 n 2 cm
Hankow 30.15 60 nw 1 1 b
Ichang 30.12 66 nw 1 1 b
Kaukiang 30.08 66 79 ene 2 0
Shanghai 30.19 54 n 2 cm
Gutzlaff 30.15 60 nw 1 1 b
Sharp P. 30.12 66 nw 1 1 b
Amoy 30.08 66 79 ene 2 0
Swatow 30.07 o 6
Tahoku 30.03 o 0
Tainan 30.04 no 2
Kohun 30.03 no 6
Machia 30.03 no 8
Canton 30.15 65 95 se 1 0
H'kong 30.05 70 69 o 1 c
Gap Rock 30.03 ene 5 0

Macao 30.07 o 6
Wuchow 30.03 o 0
Pakhoi 30.04 no 2
Hohow 30.03 no 6
Phulien 30.00 70 sw 2 or
Toumou 29.91 73 ene 4 0
C. St. J. 29.95 71 ene 0 b
Aparri 29.92 71 o 0 b
Tahiti 29.89 72 n 1 b
Logaspi 29.91 82 n 2 b
Baocod 29.92 85 ne 2 0
Cebu 29.92 85 ne 2 0
Labuan "

T. F. Claxton, Director, Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 12.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, by blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

7 Direction of Wind, to two points.

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State of Weather, by blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew wet.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remark
SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND YOKO-HAMA	Nagoya Cap. W. H. Sweny R.N.R.	about 17th Nov.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Oriental Cap. A. L. Valentini	about 19th Nov.	Freight & Passage
LONDON, via Universal Ports of Call	Nubia Cap. A. B. Garwood R.N.R.	noon 20th Nov.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nellore Cap. J. Gaunt R.N.R.	about 25th Nov.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th Nov. 1914.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA 27000 tons Sailing TUESDAY, 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.
PERSIA 8000 tons " WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec. at 1 p.m.
CHINA 10200 tons " TUESDAY, 12th Jan. at noon

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morant, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers in Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to King's Building (Opposite Blakes Pier) R. C. MORTON, Agent.

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3, Queen's Building.

V. M. SMITH, Manager.

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